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*The handbook to the city of Norwich*

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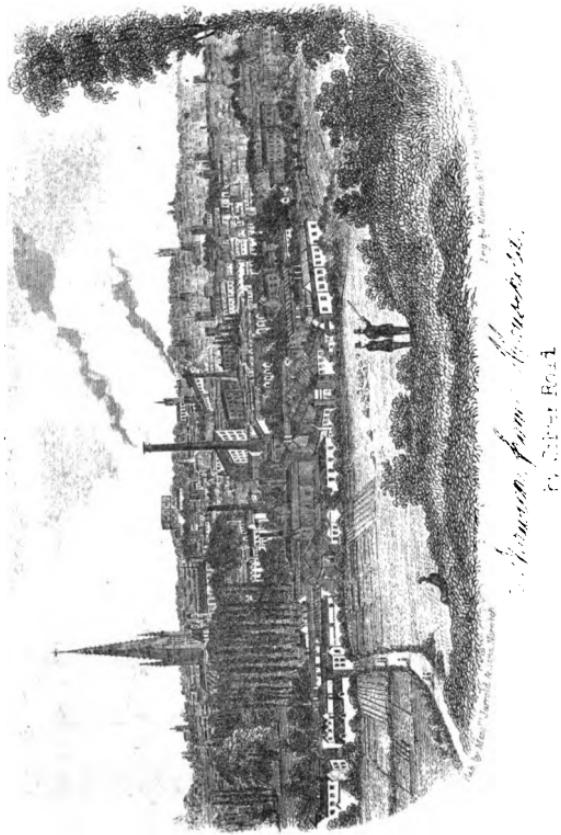
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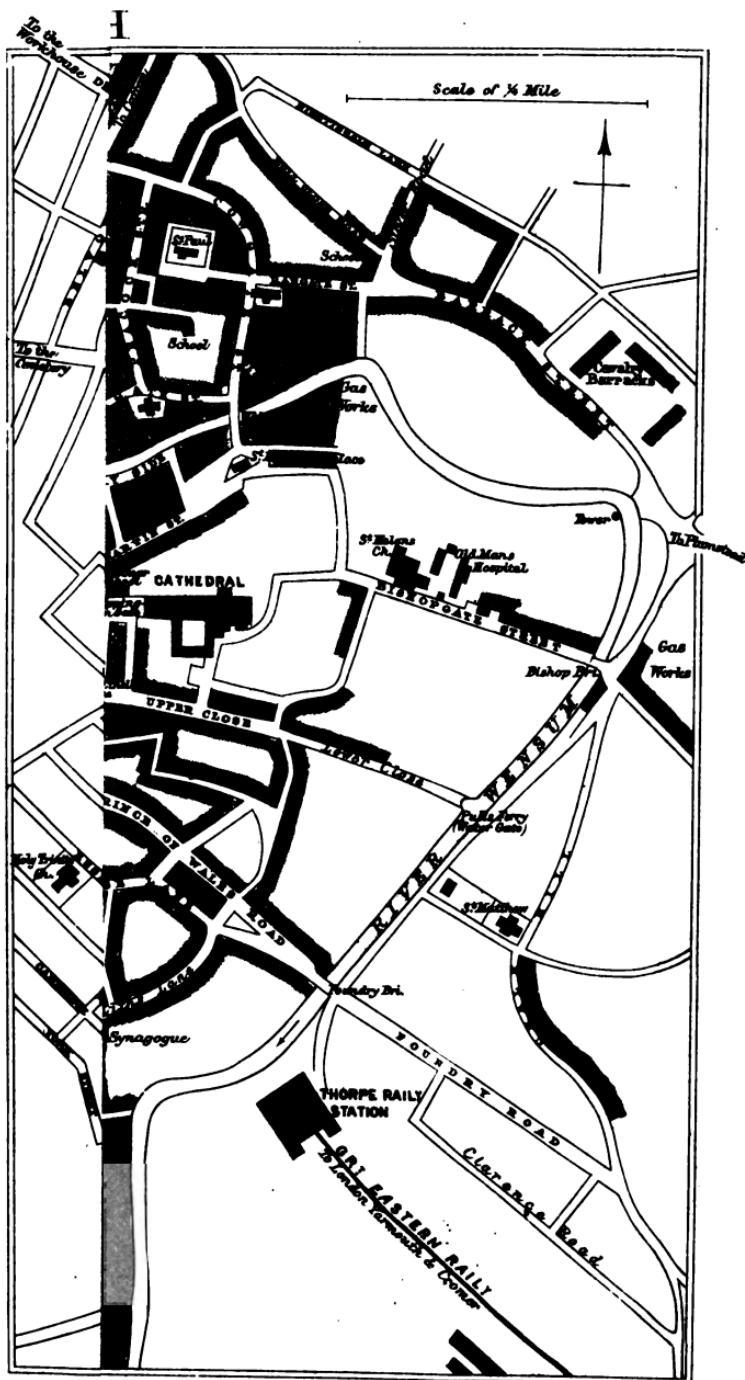
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A COMPLETE GUIDE  
TO ITS  
Antiquities, Cathedral, Public Institutions,  
and Industries.



NORWICH :  
JARROLD & SONS, LONDON & EXCHANGE STREETS.

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## P R E F A C E.

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Jarrold's Handbook to the City of Norwich, though based on their well-known "Guide," which has passed through several editions, is in most particulars entirely a new work. The desire of the publishers has been to provide so complete an account of the city as to meet all the wants both of residents and visitors. They have been handsomely supported in their endeavour by the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, who has contributed a full account of the Cathedral, and by many other gentlemen whose aid has been sought. The publishers desire to acknowledge these kind services, and also to thank the editor and reviser for undertaking so important a part of the work.



# JARROLD'S NORWICH HANDBOOK.

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NORWICH, or, to give it its legal designation, "the City and County of the City of Norwich," ranks as one of the twenty most populous boroughs in the kingdom. It has a population, according to the census of April, 1881, of 87,841.

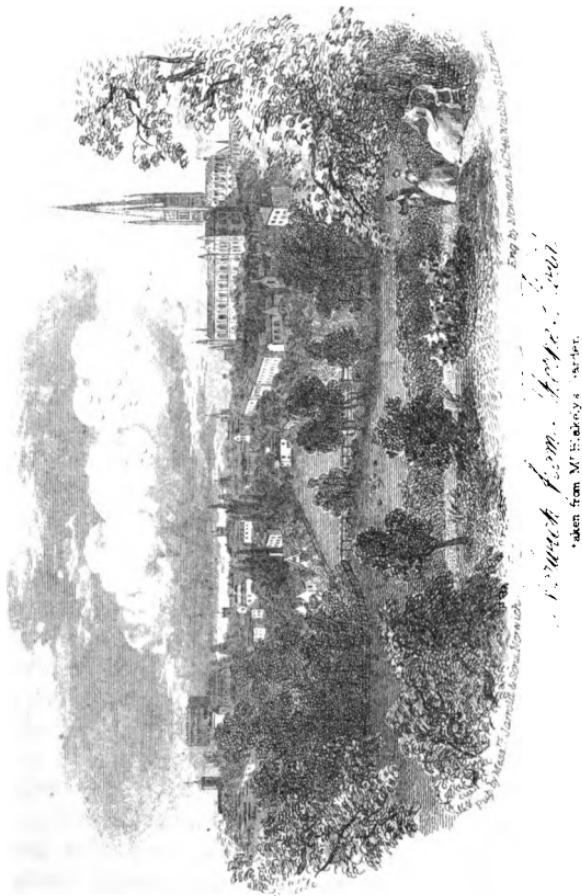
In the year 1693 its population was 28,881, and then it was "the first English manufacturing town, and the chief seat of the chief manufacture of the realm," as Macaulay says (in his "History of England," vol. i. c. iii.). Though both it and Bristol, then the second town in the kingdom, have been "outstripped by younger rivals," yet Norwich has made a great positive advance. Its rate of progress, as shown by various censuses, has been steady. The 28,881 people of the year 1693 had increased to 36,169, dwelling in 7,131 houses, by the year 1752; to 40,051 population in the year 1786. By the year 1841 the population had grown to 61,486, the houses then numbering 14,756. At the time of the census of 1851 there were 68,195 inhabitants; in 1871, 74,414; and at the last census, 87,841, an increase of 17.3 per cent. within twenty years. Moreover, the census returns show that the provision of house accommodation has gone on steadily, there being in 1881 20,788 completed houses, and 246 in course of building; whereas in 1841 there were only 51 being built, and in 1851, 101. The excess of women over men is large—47,560 females to 40,281 males.

The increase of its prosperity has largely arisen from the comparatively recent introduction of many branches of manufacture in lieu of weaving, which was for so long the staple. Norwich has thus gained a new reputation all over the world; and certain articles of Norwich make have again admittedly come to be recognized as the best of their kind.

The old city was quaintly described by Thomas Fuller, in his "Worthies of England":—"Norwich is (as you please) either a city in an orchard, or an orchard in a city." It has also been fancifully termed "the city of gardens." The extension of its boundaries on all sides, which began

in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and has gone on more rapidly of late years, has only in part deprived it of the title to either of these designations ; and seldom is a dwelling built but it is provided with some sort of a garden in which the love for flowers inherent in Norwich people may be displayed. While the seeker after the picturesque, the archæologist, and the antiquarian find within the old city much to interest, the more modern spirit which delights in well-paved and well-lighted streets, the bustle of commerce, and above all the comfortable housing of toiling thousands, and the watchful care for their religious, moral, and sanitary welfare, will be fairly satisfied with the Norwich of the year 1883.

The boundaries of Norwich comprehend a circuit of about fourteen miles, and enclose an area of nearly 6,630 acres. Taking the Guildhall in the Market Place as the centre, the boundary to the north (Mile Cross) is distant one mile six furlongs, to the east (Thorpe ward) one mile four furlongs, to the south (Harford Bridge) two miles two furlongs, to the west (Earlham Bridge) two miles four furlongs. Within this area there is a great diversity of scenery. Some parts are pleasantly wooded ; others, and noteworthy Mousehold on the northern side, which were once covered with woods, are now open and bare. The river Wensum, which runs through the middle of the city, and was of old a pleasant stream, was for many years converted into an open sewer. Recent legislation, though it has not wholly removed the evil, prevents the further degradation of the stream in that fashion. Dye works on its banks continue to pollute its waters, but early in the week it is possible to realize that the day may yet come when the Wensum may be again a delight and a source of health to the whole city. The river rises at Rudham, proceeds with a sinuous course, enters the city at Hellesdon bridge—where also the new Eastern and Midlands Railway has its first station,—meanders through the low lands to the New Mills, where there is a slight fall—this portion of the stream being popularly known as the Back River,—is spanned by several bridges in its winding course through the city proper, and a short distance above Thorpe village is joined by the River Yare (a smaller stream), and thenceforth appears on maps



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1851.

Printed from a Drawing by G. W. Loring,  
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as the River Yare, emptying itself, with yet other affluents, into the sea at Great Yarmouth. In fact, when the Romans, Saxons, and Danes successively held possession of Norwich, and so late as the thirteenth century, the city stood at the upper end of a large estuary. The river level is so little elevated above the sea level that even now the incoming of the tide at Yarmouth causes the water in the Wensum to rise considerably. Doubtless this periodical change in the level of so slow-running a stream does much to maintain for Norwich its character as a healthful town.

The name Norwich is first mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, under the date A.D. 1004, when Sweyn with his fleet of Danes landed at Northwic, which he laid waste and burnt. It is probable that the Iceni had their chief settlement in the naturally strong position which the County of the City of Norwich must have afforded at the time of the Roman invasion. Some archæologists contend that it was the *Venta Icenorum* of the Romans, and that their camp, the ruins of which are yet seen at Caister-next-Norwich, was planted there "on the other side of the estuary, to bridle, as was their custom, a hostile population." Others assert that Caister itself was the *Venta Icenorun*, and that Norwich subsequently gained its name from its situation north of that settlement. The Saxons, at all events, made this site their home, with a fortified "burh" for the chief. Destruction by fire and sword was its fate more than once—at the hands of Sweyn in the year 1004; by the Conqueror in 1075. From the days of the Normans, however, it continued to progress, the burgesses were tenants of and were protected by the king as holder of the Castle. Norwich had at the time of the Domesday 738 houses. The removal of the Bishopric from Thetford, in the year 1094, is another proof that the town was progressing. Henry I. granted its citizens the same liberties and privileges as were enjoyed by the citizens of London. Stephen, in 1172, made it a corporation; it was enclosed by a flint wall before the year 1310. Henry IV., in 1403, granted it a charter for the election of a mayor and two sheriffs, since which time its history is found written not only in municipal documents, but also in its public buildings.

## THE CASTLE.

Norwich Castle dominated the old town. Though it has been for a long time devoted to base uses, it is not without its interest to residents and to visitors of the modern city.

In the "Essay on the Antiquity of the Castel of Norwich," Thornhaugh Gurdon shows that there was a castle of the East Angles called Norwic soon after the time of Uffa [A.D. 575]; that it was the seat of Anna, King of the East Angles, about the year 642; that in 677 certain lands held by castle-guard service of the castle of Norwich were granted to the monastery of Ely, which lands were exempted from the service by Henry I.; that Alfred the Great repaired the works of the Royal Castle at Norwich, which castle was burned with the town in 1004; that "it is not at all improbable, but rather very likely, that to make reparation for the damage his father did, by burning and destroying old Norwich, Canute built a new castel there." The custody of this castle was granted to various persons, but in the opinion of Mr. Gurdon it always continued to be a royal castle, the Earls of Norfolk holding it as the King's Constables. This was the finding of John de Berney and Richard Clare, Esqs., the King's Commissioners, appointed in the 19th Edward III., to enquire concerning the fee of the castle of Norwich, "it being grown doubtful from its long continuance in the Bigods and Brothertons." It was then "confirmed to the *Vicecomes* of the county of Norfolk, for him there to keep the king's prisoners in safe ward; and so it has remained ever since, annexed to the county of Norfolk for a county jail." In 1643, the citizens of Norwich having espoused the cause of the Commonwealth, were ordered by Parliament, as a means of assisting in preserving the kingdom from the "insolences and outrages" of the king's army; "to mak such workes and fortification upon, ni, and about the saide castle, and yard and bridge thereunto belonginge, as shalbe conceived most conduceinge for the strengtheninge of the same;" such a step being considered to be "of great consequence for the good and benefit of the said city and p[er]servacion of the magazine thereof; and so by consequence of the safety for the whole county of Norff." When the castle and gaol were visited by John Howard, the philanthropist, he complained that "there was an underground dungeon for male felons into which the inmates descended by a ladder, the floor of which was often one or two feet deep in water." Under the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1877, the Castle ceased to be a county gaol, and was again vested in the Crown, becoming one of Her Majesty's Prisons, under the immediate direction of the Home Office and the Prisons Commissioners. As a consequence of this, the castle, and about one third of the enclosed area, have since been included for rating purposes in the parish of St. Peter per Mountergate. The remaining portion, with the Shirehall and Police Station, continue to be annexed to the county of Norfolk.

The entire building and defences of Norwich Castle once extended a considerable distance—to the Market Place, London Street, and King Street—an area of not less than 20 acres. The part now standing was originally the **KEEP** or *donjon* tower, the last resort of the besieged. It is a massive battlemented pile, 110 feet 3 inches from east to west; 92 feet 10 inches from north to south; and 69 feet 6 inches in height. The walls vary in thickness from 10 to 13 feet. There are, from the basement to the summit, three stories, each of which is strengthened by small projecting buttresses, between which the walls are ornamented with semicircular arches, resting on small three-quarter columns. Upon the east side is a projecting tower, called Bigod's tower, supposed to have been built by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and constable of the castle, in the reign of Henry II. A very complete description of this interesting memorial is to be found in the paper read by Robert Fitch, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., &c., to the members of the British Archæological Association when they visited the city in the year 1857. We are permitted to make the following extracts from this paper:—

“The tower stands on the south-west part of the hill, the stairs of entrance, on the eastern side, being nearly opposite the way over the bridge. It is nearly square, being 92 feet by 96 feet, the greater length being from east to west. The walls were composed of stone from the nearest quarries (those of Northamptonshire) faced with Caen stone. The surface of the lower compartments, on the west and south sides of the exterior, was of faced flints,—which facing has entirely disappeared in the restoration,—and as it was not a mode of construction of the Norman period this peculiarity may fairly be put down to repairs two or three centuries later. The basement story was plain, and was of common faced flint-work, with small loops at regular intervals; and above that, to the battlements, were a series of arcades of Norman arches of a plain and effective character. The north side differs from the others in having six buttresses instead of five; and Mr. Woodward conjectures, with all probability, as a large hall occupied great part of that side of the tower, that it was original, and intended to give additional strength to the walls. Both Norwich and Rising are entered through an eastern tower by a staircase extending the whole of the eastern side. In one respect the modern aspect differs entirely from the ancient; for whether the stair was at any point broken by a drawbridge, or only stopped once or twice by a portcullis, there can be no reasonable doubt that at the south side of the entrance, or, as it has been named, Bigod's Tower, an arch of entrance originally existed. There was no entrance into the Great Tower from below,

The space below, although vaulted over, has no apparent opening to it, and therein entirely agrees with Castle Rising. In the floor now reached by this staircase (open on the other sides by windows), on the west or main wall of the great tower, is a double doorway spanned by an *arch of great size*. This arch is all *excised work*, and consequently very early. The arch is supported by four columns. Upon the first capital on the left side is a huntsman with a sword by his side, and a horn in his right hand; with his left he holds a dog in slips, which appears to be attacking an ox. On the second capital is another huntsman spearing a wild boar of unusual size; his left side is covered by a long pointed shield. The subjects on the capitals on the right side are doubtful. This arch, as at Rising, undoubtedly opened into a large and lofty hall, having a range of windows on the north side; some above, and by the side of Bigod's Tower, in the east wall, and some traces of which may still be seen in the western wall. The main wall, which divided the Great Tower in the centre, ran east and west; and the other half of the floor, of which the great hall occupied the north side, had on the south two equally lofty apartments, the west one being the larger of the two, and having the convenience of a large fire-place. The corresponding room at Castle Rising has been conjectured to be an armoury. It may have been the original intention here; but it will be remembered that from the time of Henry II., if not before, the exclusive use of this great tower was the confinement of prisoners. And therefore here, as at Newcastle and other places, this large room may have been appropriated to a better sort of prisoners, who desired better fare than the rest, and had the means of paying for it. The third room has been the source of much speculation. It had, at its south-east corner, an arch opening into a recess, in which are various rude carvings. In these, one antiquary sees the altar piece of a chapel, another, only the efforts of some half-demented prisoner. The entrance to this oratory is through an arch supported by two columns, the capitals of which are ornamented,—that on the left by an elegant figure on the front. At the angles are pelicans vulning their breasts. The capital on the right is exceedingly interesting, and its style is peculiarly Norman. Among the carvings in this oratory is a representation of the Trinity. The Father is seated, having a crown on His head, and the infant Jesus on his right arm; and below the child is a dove. The second, St. Catherine, crowned, having a small wheel in her right hand; a third is St. Christopher, a gigantic figure, much defaced; he has a staff in his right hand, and the infant Jesus on his left shoulder. These figures appear to have been coloured, and bespeak an early period. Beneath them, on the left, is another sculpture in better style. The walls and loops of the oratory are covered with armorial bearings, devices, and parts of figures. There are galleries in the thickness of the walls, which were originally entered by the smaller of the two doors in the entrance tower. This opened, by a short passage, into a newel staircase at the north-east angle; and from that staircase, at a little elevation above, the gallery on the north wall commenced. This runs along, passing in front of the great windows of the hall, at a considerable elevation above the floor of it, and passing the

remarkable flue at the north-west angle, called the kitchen, communicated with a western gallery, which, running behind the pantries of the hall, communicated with a remarkable series of cloaca. The south-west angle also has a newel staircase, as at the north-east, and answering a similar purpose of communicating between this floor and the dungeons below, and with the platform and upper gallery of the tower above. At the present time, the communication between the western gallery and the southern is stopped. The eastern and southern galleries are very difficult of access. The eastern passage, starting from nearly the same point as the northern one, from the north-east staircase, runs first past the windows lighting the hall, and then those lighting the corner room in which the oratory stands, when, turning into the south wall, and running in front of the upper windows of this room, it descends several steps, and reaches the level of the windows of the gallery and armoury on the south, bending at one point to pass the flue of the great fire-place of that apartment. Mr. Harrod has pointed out that the Great Tower was covered in by two roofs of high pitch, ranging east and west, the external wall to the depth of the two upper arcades, masking them. The marks of them will be easily seen on the inside of the west wall."

In 1828, the exterior of Norwich Castle was refaced, to the regret of the antiquarian, but to the satisfaction of many who had long been convinced that, on the score of safety, it was a matter of necessity. The keep was originally in three storeys. All the floors have, however, long ago been removed. The great quadrangle is fitted up with cells which used to be devoted to the custody of debtors. It is possible to examine the Norman work above described, by passages left between the old walls and the modern casing of freestone. At the end of these passages are staircases leading to the battlements of the castle. From the narrow platform thus attained, the view extends over a large part of the eastern half of Norfolk. A granite wall encloses the buildings added to the castle to fit it as a modern prison. The accompanying wood engraving represents the castle prior to this addition being made.

The castle was surrounded by at least one large ditch, which is still seen in its whole circuit. Harrod disputes, on strong evidence, the theory that there were originally three of these ditches encircling one another. The remains of a second ditch were levelled in the year 1738; traces of it may be seen on the north side, where the yards of some of the houses are from 18 to 20 ft. below the level of the street which bounds the west side of the castle



enclosure. The inner ditch is now a plantation, with a gravelled walk in the centre, bounded by an iron palisading. The bridge which crossed the inner ditch is still standing, and consists of one large circular arch, 40 feet in span. At its termination upon the hill are the remains of two circular Norman towers, which are believed to have flanked the portal of the ballium wall.

The wide walk on the top of the castle mound is a favourite resort of the citizens. It also affords the visitor the most effective position for a bird's eye view of Norwich and its surroundings. From this elevation all the city, when as yet it was confined within walls, could be surveyed. The modern town, extending "outside the gates"—for though gates no longer exist, the old form of speech is retained—westward and eastward, is only in evidence by the rising smoke from dwellings, grounds as high as the castle mound shutting out the view. Citizen and visitor, however, alike find their enjoyment in the charming panorama which is presented. If we turn to the right from the entrance we see the horizon bounded by trees; these shelter and ornament the Bracondale district of the city. Next we see, beyond the chimneys of the Carrow works (Messrs. J. and J. Colman's), a long stretch of fertile

country nicely wooded, with Bixley in the far distance. Crown Point House, as yet unfinished, is seen crowning the ridge which comes next into view, and the eye is carried thence along the beautifully wooded heights of Whitlingham, with the fertile Yare valley at their base. Here the art of the landscape gardener has beautified the scene. The view down the valley is prevented by the jutting out of the high northern grounds, in this part delightfully wooded and as pleasantly crowned with residences, well disposed to maintain the suburban character of Thorpe Hamlet, as this portion of the city is named. The eye follows the elevated ridge till Mousehold Heath—a mass of warm colour—comes into view, and then we see that woodlands again bound the horizon—modern plantings which will help to restore the old character to this northern aspect. The high land is continued till Hellesdon is reached—where the new Borough Lunatic Asylum crests the hill. To the westward of it we see the Wensum valley well wooded, especially on the Costessey side. St. Giles' church on its hill brings the view nearer home, and thenceforward we see only a portion of the city, the losty trees of Chapel Field and the trees on the Town Close Estate shutting out the view beyond, and also pleasantly completing the beauty of the wood-clad area. The words of John Evelyn are as appropriate now as they were when written in 1671 :—“The suburbs are large, the prospects sweete, with other amenities, not omitting the flower gardens, in which all the inhabitants excel.” At the east end of the castle stands

### THE GAOL,

Erected in 1824 upon the site of various old buildings. It is surrounded by a high wall cased with granite, and surmounted by battlements. The interior is commodious, well adapted to maintain the health of the prisoners. The governor's house faces the entrance, and commands a view of the various parts of the building. Besides the family apartments, it contains a committee-room for the visiting magistrates, and a chapel for the prisoners. From the centre branch three wings, each of which contains a row of cells upon the upper and ground floors. Crossing these, are single rows of

cells. Behind are three other wings with arcades below, and upon the upper floor, double rows of cells: in all there are 225 cells. It is worth noting that "dark" cells are not to be found in this building. Attached to the treadmill is a machine for raising water, by which the prison is supplied. Not only is the silent system adopted, but at the mill each prisoner is separated from his neighbour by a wooden partition. Mat-making, oakum-picking, carpentry, shoe-making, and other useful occupations are adopted to make prison life in some degree self-supporting as well as a means of reclaiming from crime. The question has been referred to the County Quarter Session whether the present gaol should be enlarged or a new one built. There seems to be a general opinion in favour of building a new prison beyond the city boundaries, and of recommending the transfer of the Castle to the authorities of the city of Norwich to be used for public purposes. The prison now receives those prisoners from the county and the city who are sentenced to very short terms of imprisonment, and in addition, as part of the general scheme applying to the kingdom, it is the place of punishment for criminals from other counties.

### THE SHIREHALL.

The original Shirehouse stood in nearly a straight line with the bridge which gives entrance to the level space originally occupied by the Castle buildings, all of which are now gone, except the great tower above described. The building was situated in the centre of the Cattle Market, an area now considerably lowered by improvements made on the Hill about twenty years ago. The old Shirehouse was succeeded in 1578 by a building on the east side of the castle area. It was burned down on September 30th, 1746, and a new hall was then built on the same site, having two Courts of Justice and a Grand Jury Room. The present Shirehall, which stands on the north-east of the Castle and within the ditch, was erected in 1822. It is an imitation of the later period of the pointed style of architecture. The County Assizes and Sessions are held in this building, which by a subterranean passage and ascending shaft, com-

municates with the castle above. There are two courts and other convenient rooms. In the Grand Jury Chamber is a full-length portrait of one of Norfolk's most celebrated worthies—Thomas William Coke, Earl of Leicester; also a portrait of Lord Wodehouse; portraits of Henry Dover, Esq., and Edward Howes, Esq., M.P., many years Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions. The Clerk of the Peace has offices in this building, and there is a Petty Sessions Court for the Taverham Hundred. Within the enclosure, and conveniently situated in relation to the Shirehall, are the County Police Station and Offices.

## THE CATTLE MARKET.

The Cattle Market was, twenty years ago, considerably improved, by the lowering of the crown of the Castle Hill, and enlarged by the removal of many dwellings, so as to extend the available area. It is now one of the largest live stock markets in the kingdom. Paved pens, separated from each other by iron fencing, also make it one of the most convenient. The market is at all times well supplied. Horse stock have their enclosure. Sheep are penned in the area to the south of the Castle; beyond these, store cattle and swine; while on the north-east side of the Market, the Irish store beasts are exhibited. Various firms of Auctioneers hold weekly sales of live stock, and the scene is on Saturdays a busy one. On the Thursday in Holy Week—Maunday—the famous Tomblond Fair for sheep and cattle is held on the Hill, and the sight then to be seen is one never forgotten.

## THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The large new building, in red brick and stone, which occupies the lower portion of the area fronting the Shirehall, is the Norfolk and Norwich Agricultural Hall. There was some litigation, instituted by a citizen, respecting the right of the Town Council to lease this site for the purpose of the Hall. An attempt to stay the progress of the building, after much of the work had been done, failed,

and the Hall, whose foundation stone was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, K.G., the Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, on March 25th, 1882, was ready for occupation at the 1882 Show of the Christmas Show Association; on that occasion H.R.H. The Prince of Wales declared the building open in the presence of a large number of county and city residents. The Show was visited by more than 21,000 persons during the three days it was opened. The chief purpose of this Hall is to provide accommodation for agricultural and kindred societies.

The Hall occupies an area of 175 ft. by 103 ft. There being a great difference in the level of the upper and lower portions of the site, that part fronting the Post Office has been utilized for a kitchen and dining room (the latter to serve also as a gentlemen's cloak room when concerts are held), three offices, and a market club-room L-shaped, with every convenience for comfort and the transaction of business. On the ground floor, approached by a main entrance in the centre and a large upper door, also in the front, and double doors at the upper side and the end, is the exhibition hall, with, on the right of the main entrance, the secretary's room and board room. On the left of the entrance is a wide passage leading to the assembly room above, the ladies' cloak room, and a buffet with lift from the kitchen. On three sides of the exhibition hall are galleries, those at the sides 18 ft. wide, that at the end 24 ft. wide, suitable for the display of agricultural produce and machinery. On the level of the galleries, and occupying the whole front of the first floor, is an assembly room, 100 ft. by 48 ft., with at one end a stage or platform, 18 ft. deep, at the other a light gallery. This room is well lit by windows on the street side; the walls and the ceiling are finished in ornamental plaster-work. There is an entrance at each end of the assembly room from the ground floor level, also from the hall galleries. Over the stage are two dressing rooms. The assembly room will seat about 900 people. The galleries are approached from the ground floor by three staircases. The interior of the hall is of buff brick with bands of colour red and black. The roof is carried on circular girders, which spring from the gallery level—the span of the centre girders 61 ft. There is a lantern top with skylights, and also skylights over the galleries. The capitals of the lofty columns carrying the gallery are foliated, and the supports of the roof are beautified by wrought-iron scroll-work. The exterior of the building is in red brick and red sandstone from St. Bees, Cumberland. The key-stones of the windows on the ground floor are carved. A pediment of stone in rich carving is surmounted with a base for statuary. The portico of the main entrance is in wrought iron with a glass roof, and is carried on iron girders springing from the wall. Over the principal entrance appears the Prince of Wales' plume carved in stone, and upon the pediment appears the City Arms. The architect was Mr. J. B. Pearce, F.R.I.B.A., of Surrey Street,

Norwich ; the builders, Messrs. J. W. Lacey and Co., Norwich ; and the contractors for the iron work, Messrs. Butler, Leeds. Messrs. Barnards, Bishop, and Barnards sub-contracted with Mr. Lacey for the ornamental iron work in the building, and for supplying and fixing the hot-water apparatus.

## THE POST OFFICE.

Adjoining the Agricultural Hall, and at the top of Prince of Wales' Road, the principal entrance to the city from the Great Eastern Railway Station at Thorpe, is a handsome structure in white stone. This was opened in October, 1865, as the chief place of business of the Crown Bank. On that firm becoming bankrupt, the building was unoccupied for some time, and in this interval was utilised for a meeting of the Social Science Congress. Ultimately, the Post Office authorities, who had been ill-provided with accommodation for this important centre of Post Office work, purchased the building and converted it to public uses, for which it is most admirably adapted.

The edifice covers an area of about 130 ft. by 80 ft., exclusive of the portico, and consists of a large room for the money order, telegraph, stamps, and sorting offices, 81 ft. by 38 ft., and 40 ft. high. This room is carried up to a great height, and is lighted by a skylight, as well as by clerestory windows. On the west and east sides are rooms only one storey in height, communicating with the centre room, and used as Postmaster's room, offices, &c. In the basement are several fire-proof rooms, lavatories, &c. The telegraph room, &c., is at the further end of the building. The style of the building is Italian, and the whole of the exterior is faced with box-ground Bath stone. The basement is boldly rusticated with plain windows. The ground floor has square headed windows, with moulded architraves and pediments ; whilst the windows of the clerestory are circular headed. The cornices of both the main building and the lower stories have parapets with piers and balusters, some of the piers surmounted with handsomely-carved vases. The portico consists of eight coupled Ionic columns, and the entrance is reached by a broad flight of stone steps. The whole building is surrounded by a massive cast-iron palisade, the principal stanchions having spiked mace heads. The roof of the centre room is of wrought iron, nearly all glazed as skylight, which gives a very light, cheerful, and airy appearance to the interior. Over the entrance at the north end is a very well executed carving, representing a crown and trophy of flowers and fruit. The building is heated by hot water. The architect was Mr. P. C. Hardwick, of London, and the builders, Messrs. Lucas Brothers, of London and Lowestoft.

The street which opens directly opposite the Post Office is Upper King Street, at whose further end is the Tomb-land, a triangular-shaped area, on the north side of which are the gateways giving entrance to the Cathedral Close.

## NORWICH CATHEDRAL

Is deservedly celebrated as an interesting specimen of the Anglo-Norman style; and although in magnitude, decorations, and elaborate workmanship, it may be surpassed, yet it has many attractions peculiar to itself; and altogether is one of the finest examples of the skill of the various periods in which it was founded, enlarged, and repaired.

### HISTORY.

The history of the see of Norwich abounds in changes. In the 7th century, Sigeberht, king of East Anglia, invited Felix, a Burgundian priest, to instruct his subjects in the truths of religion, and afterwards made him bishop, fixing the see at Dunwich in Suffolk, then the capital of his kingdom. In 669, Bishop Bisi divided the diocese into two parts, Dunwich and North Elmham. It was afterwards re-united, the see being continued at the latter place; and about 1070 was removed to Thetford by Bishop Herfast, chaplain to the Conqueror. In 1091, Herbert de Lozinga, who came from Normandy with William Rufus, purchased the bishopric for £1,900, repenting of which he travelled to Rome, and laying his pastoral staff and ring at the pope's feet, craved absolution. The pope reinstated him in his office, and enjoined him to build sundry churches and monasteries as a penance for his sin of simony. Herbert then removed the see from Thetford to Norwich, in which he laid the foundation of the cathedral in 1096, and before he died, erected the presbytery, apsidal chapels, choir, transept, and lower stage of the tower. To these his successor, Eborard, added the nave, and its two side aisles. In 1171, the fabric sustained some damage by fire, but was repaired by Bishop John de Oxford about 1197. The original Lady-Chapel, which was circular and of the same

shape with the still existing Jesus and St. Luke's Chapels, having been destroyed by fire, Bishop Walter de Suffield (about the year 1250) supplied its place by a rectangular early English Lady-Chapel, which was demolished in Queen Elizabeth's reign (being then dilapidated). But the two arches which gave access to it still remain at the east end of the church, and attest what must have been the grace and finish of the interior.

In 1271, the tower sustained severe injury from lightning ; and in the following year, the whole building was materially damaged in a desperate conflict between the monks and citizens, who for a long period appear to have been on any but friendly terms. The latter were compelled to pay the cost of repairing the cathedral ; and upon Advent Sunday, 1278, it was again consecrated, King Edward I. and his Queen, Eleanor, being present. A spire was added to the tower in 1295, which was blown down in 1361, when Bishop Percy erected the one now standing, (which has been twice damaged by lightning in 1463 and 1601,) as also the wonderfully graceful clerestory of the presbytery (or eastern arm of the church). The cloisters were 133 years in building, and were completed during the prelacy of Bishop Alnwick, 1430. Bishop Lyhart built the stone vaulting of the nave about 1450 ; and Bishop Goldwell, his successor, constructed the stone vaulting of the presbytery, (most of the bosses of which are sculptured with a gold well), and, to resist the thrust of this new roof, added the flying buttresses to the exterior. Bishop Nix erected the stone vaulting of the north and south transept about 1509.

At the Reformation, many of the ornaments in the cathedral were destroyed ; but it was in 1643 that it suffered the most from misdirected religious zeal. Bishop Hall, in his "Hard Measure," thus graphically describes the proceedings :

"It is tragical to relate the furious sacrilege committed under the authority of Lindsey, Tofts the sheriff, and Greenwood ; what clattering of glasses, what beating down of walls, what tearing down of monuments, what pulling down of seats, and wresting out of irons and brass from the windows and graves ; what defacing of arms, what demolishing of curious stone-work, that had not any representation in the world, but the cost of the founder and skill of the mason ; what piping on the destroyed organ pipes : vestments, both copes and

surplices, together with the leaden cross, which had been newly sawn down from over the green yard pulpit, and the singing books and service books were carried to the fire in the public market place; a lewd wretch walking before the train, in his cope trailing in the dirt, with a service book in his hand, imitating in an impious scorn the tune, and usurping the words of the Litany; the ordnance being discharged on the guild day, the cathedral was filled with musketeers drinking and tobacconing, as freely as if it had turned ale-house."

At the same time the court, then sitting in the Guildhall, ordered that "Moses and Aaron, and four Evangelists, that came from the cathedral, and some other superstitious pictures, shall be burned in the open market."

After the Restoration, the church was again fitted up; an organ was raised by Dean Crofts and the chapter, and the corporation presented plate for the Communion Service. In 1740, the nave and aisles were re-paved, and the tower was repaired. About twelve years after, the floor of the choir was newly paved, and other improvements were effected. A fire in 1801 again necessitated repairs; since that time many restorations have been effected, which, although they may not always have harmonized with the original structure, yet on the whole are entitled to commendation.

#### DESCRIPTION OF EXTERIOR.

The building is a cruciform structure, consisting of a nave with side aisles, a transept, a choir, a presbytery,\* a chapel at the south-east angle, and another at the north-east. There is likewise a small chapel on the east side of the north transept, and a rectangular chapel on the south side of the presbytery, now used as the Bishop's consistory court. From the intersection of the transept with the nave and choir rises the tower, and upon the south side of the nave are the cloisters. We present the reader with the entire dimensions of the cathedral, taken from actual measurement.

\* By the presbytery is meant the eastern arm of the church, corresponding to the chancel in an ordinary parish church. It was considered the part of the church appropriated to the bishop and his presbyters. The choir (proper) is the three bays of the nave, which are screened off from the rest, and stalled. This was the part of the church appropriated to the Prior and Convent, and where from time immemorial the services have been sung, as they now are.

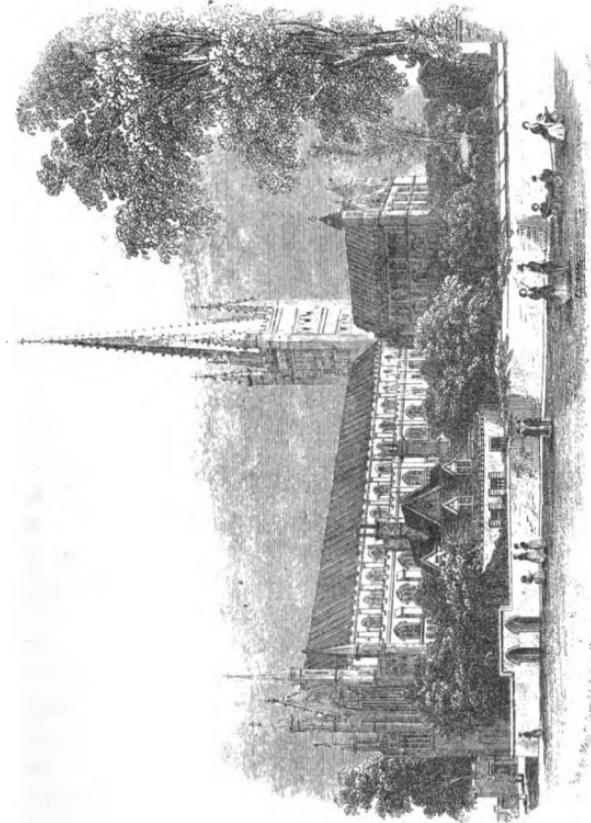


|                                               | feet. in. |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Length of church                              | 407 0     |
| "    nave to the choir screen                 | 204 0     |
| "    choir from screen                        | 183 0     |
| "    roof of nave                             | 251 0     |
| "    transept                                 | 178 0     |
| Breadth of nave and aisles                    | 72 0      |
| "    choir from back of stalls                | 27 1      |
| "    aisles of choir                          | 15 0      |
| Height of spire from ground                   | 315 0     |
| "    tower                                    | 140 5     |
| "    spire from tower                         | 174 7     |
| "    roof of nave from pavement<br>of church  | 69 6      |
| "    roof of choir from pavement<br>of church | 83 6      |

The cathedral, from its low situation, does not present a very imposing appearance from any distant part; but its

spire is visible on the north at a distance of nearly 20 miles. A fine view of a portion of the exterior of the building may be obtained at the south-east, from Life's Green (as given in our woodcut), comprising the transept, tower, and spire; the rich perpendicular windows of the clerestory; and the bold flying buttresses rising out of the massive Norman base. The west front (very late perpendicular, the work of Bishop Alnwick) has not that dignified appearance for which many cathedrals are justly famed. It has three compartments, flanked by turrets, the lower part of the middle compartment containing the principal entrance, a deep recessed portal in the florid style, adorned with canopied niches. Above this is a noble window, filling the whole space between the turrets and the gable; the head is filled with perpendicular tracery, and the lower part has nine lights, divided by a horizontal transom. On the top of the gable is an ornamented cross. The two ends of the side aisles are each divided into three stories, the lower containing the original Norman door, the next an arcade of round arches, and the third a window with an arcade on each side. A fine view of the south side of the nave may be obtained from the square of the Upper Close, as seen in our plate. The wall of the side aisles is divided into three stories; a part only of the lowest is seen rising above the cloister, with blank arcades of semicircular arches and windows of the latest pointed style. The second storey has a series of small Norman windows, and the third, obtusely pointed windows with perpendicular tracery. Between the windows are buttresses. The whole is surmounted by an embattled parapet. The north side of the cathedral, which is in most respects like the south, is enclosed by the bishop's garden. The tower and spire are the most important features of the exterior; the former being the loftiest and most elaborate of the Norman period remaining in England. It is square, with turrets at the corners. The spire, with the single exception of that of Salisbury, is the highest in the kingdom. It is encircled by horizontal bands, and its angles are richly crocketted.

On the 29th of July, 1798, a sailor boy, named Roberts, having got into the tower during service, ascended into



Brabant, Nederland. Sint-Lambertuskerk te Venlo.



the spire, till he reached the upper sound-hole ; through this he made his way to the exterior, and clambering up the outside of the spire, assisted only by the crockets, reached the summit ; and after amusing himself with the weathercock, returned with perfect composure to his place of egress, to the astonishment of thousands of spectators who had gazed upon his proceedings with breathless interest.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERIOR.

**THE NAVE.**—By entering at the great west door, the visitor will obtain a grand and striking view. The nave is divided in its length by fourteen semicircular arches, rising from massive Norman pillars ; two of these pillars are of great thickness, and ornamented with spiral mouldings. Above the arches is the triforium, from which rises the magnificent vaulting, adorned at the intersections of the groining with 328 sculptured bosses. These sculptures represent the whole course of scripture history, with a gap from Solomon to Christ ; the seven easternmost bays exhibiting the history of the Old Testament, while the seven westernmost exhibit that of the New.\* Although the design of the roof is rich and elaborate, it harmonises beautifully with the heavy Norman work below. The side aisles of the nave are low, and the vaulting is plain. The large west window is composed of elegant perpendicular tracery, and contains a large stained-glass window, which was inserted as a memorial of the late Bishop Stanley. On the south side of the nave, between the sixth and seventh pillars, is the tomb of Chancellor Spencer, upon which, in accordance with the leases, the dean and chapter formerly received the payment of their rents ; and this and the next bay contain the chantry of Bishop Nix,† a violent persecutor of the Reformers, who erected the roof of the transept. He suffered a long imprisonment for

\* A mirror on a table is kept by the subsacristans, which, with the help of an opera glass, enables visitors to see the sculptures without bending the head upwards.

† The *piscina* attached to the altar of this chantry has been preserved, as also the iron upon which was suspended the sacring-bell, which was rung at the elevation of the Host.

aiding the cause of the pope against Henry VIII. The space which this chantry occupies, as well as that between the two next pillars to the west, was formerly enclosed as a chapel, the roof of which is remaining, displaying obtuse arches inserted between the Norman piers: the vaulting, which is rich, is considered a good specimen of the latest florid style. On the west side of the ninth pier, on the same side, is the tomb of Bishop Parkhurst, a very excellent prelate, and a great promoter of the reformed religion. In the ninth arch of the south wall is a monument to Dean Gardiner. Opposite, on the east side of the ninth pier, is the tomb of Sir James Hobart, attorney-general to Henry VII. A chapel was formerly enclosed here, which belonged to the Hobart family. In the centre of the nave will be found a chaste marble slab, which covers the remains of the late highly-esteemed Bishop Stanley. In the south aisle will be observed a recent monument and window to the memory of Edmond Wodehouse, thirty-seven years a representative of Norfolk in Parliament (died 1855). In removing a portion of the wall for its erection, some ancient mural paintings were discovered, believed to be representations of St. Wolstan, St. Etheldred, and St. Nicholas. In this aisle are also brasses and windows to the memory of General Sir Robert John Harvey, K.C.B. (died 1860), and of Sir Samuel Bignold, Knt. (died 1875). In the north aisle are an inscribed tablet and window to the memory of William Smyth, Professor of Modern History at Cambridge (died 1848).

THE CHOIR AND PRESBYTERY.—This, which is the most ancient portion of the cathedral, is entered through a screen, originally erected by Bishop Walter Lyhart, in front of which he was buried, in 1472. Upon it will be found his arms and rebus (a *hart lying on the water*). Between the screen and the choir, is the *ante-choir*, a small space formerly used as a chapel, and dedicated to "Our Lady of Pity." The effect of the choir is even more imposing than that of the nave, occasioned, in no slight degree, by the semicircular apse at the east end. Notwithstanding the difference between the original work of Bishop Herbert de Lozinga, and the additions in the florid style

by Bishop Goldwell, the harmony is admirably preserved. The stalls have been judiciously restored by the late Mr. Ollett, a native artist; they are richly carved in oak, with high backs and projecting canopies, crowned with numerous crocketted pinnacles. Under the seats, which turn up on hinges, are some curious *Misereres*, many of which are of a singular grotesque character. The organ stands in a gallery over the ante-choir; an unfortunate position, as it necessarily obstructs the magnificent vista, which would be formed by an unrestricted view of the splendid roofs of the choir and presbytery. The bishop's throne, a modern erection in the pointed style, is stationed against the second pier of the tower, on the south side; and nearly opposite is the pulpit. The lantern of the tower stands upon four semicircular arches, with plain mouldings, and supported by four massive piers; above is an arcade of Norman arches, on short columns, forming an open gallery. Within a small chapel, on the south side, is the chantry of Bishop Goldwell, Secretary of State to Edward IV.; it is the only one with a recumbent effigy in the cathedral, and as a specimen of the style of monumental sculpture and architecture of the latter part of the fifteenth century, it is well worthy of attention. It consists of an altar tomb of white marble, with niches, canopies, and pedestals, upon which is a recumbent figure of the bishop, vested in cope,\* dalmatic, tunicle, albe, and mitre. Below the tunicle the ends of the stole are observed; and over the left arm is the maniple. The pastoral staff, the head of which has been knocked off, is swathed with the *vexillum*. The embroidered episcopal boots and the embossed gloves may also be seen. The head is supported by cushions, and the feet rest upon a crouched lion, against which is a mutilated figure of a priest holding an open book. Between the two last piers of the south side of the presbytery, is the tomb of Sir William Boleyn, grandfather of Queen Elizabeth, which has been denuded of its brasses. In the middle of the presbytery, near the seventeenth pillar, once stood the tomb of the founder,

\* This effigy is peculiar, if not unique, in exhibiting the bishop as vested in a cope. Usually the vestment is a chasuble—that appropriated to the Mass or Holy Communion.

Bishop Herbert de Lozinga. The slab of a tomb erected by the dean and chapter in 1682, in place of one destroyed during the civil wars, now remains, let into the floor of the church. It is of interest, containing, as it does, the epitaph of the founder, composed by the celebrated Prebendary (afterwards Dean) Prideaux. Between the sixteenth and seventeenth pillars, in the north aisle of the choir, is the tomb of the celebrated Sir Thomas Erpingham, of whom, in connexion with one of the ancient gateways to the cathedral, more hereafter. In an arch in front of the "Confessio," or loft on the north side of the altar-precinct (described a little further on), the throne of Queen Elizabeth was placed, when she attended the services of the cathedral during her stay in Norwich; and here till recently was Chantrey's great statue of Bishop Bathurst, one of that sculptor's latest works, which has now been removed to a more appropriate position in the south transept. Near this spot is a tablet to the memory of the eminent Bishop Horne, author of the well-known Commentary on the Psalms. It will be seen that the arches in the apse, with which the cathedral terminates, are similar to those of the nave, as are also those of the triforium, which extend round the choir. The clerestory of the presbytery is magnificent, and is believed to be one of the finest specimens existing in this country of the engraving of the pointed style on original Norman work. Its windows are well formed, the architect wisely preferring the noble aspiring form of the triangular arch to the depressed form of the obtuse, although the latter was mostly in use at that period. The lofty, wide, and open triforium of the cathedral, both in the nave and choir, is very majestic, especially in the apse, where the arches are less in span and nearer together. In the east windows of the clerestory are figures of the prophets, apostles, etc., etc., executed by Warrington. The east window of the triforium, the work of Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Dean Lloyd (1765—1790), contained the Transfiguration; but the colours not being vitrified, it was removed, in 1847, to the south transept. The present subjects are "The Presentation in the Temple," and "The Good Samaritan," also executed by Warrington; the window is in memory of Prebendary Thurlow.

The side aisles of the presbytery are similar to those of the nave. Adjoining that on the south is a chapel (called the Bauchun Chapel,) now used as the Consistory Court. It was a Chapel of the Virgin ; and on the bosses at the intersections of the groining her legendary history is sculptured. The chapel has a fine window in the decorated style. A little beyond is St. Luke's Chapel, now used as a church for the inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary in the Marsh. It contains the ancient font of the demolished church of that parish. At the north-eastern extremity is a similar chapel, called the Jesus Chapel, in which is to be seen the only brass of which the cathedral has not been despoiled ; it bears an inscription to the memory of Radulph Pulvertost, master of the Charnel House, 1494. Near this chapel is a curious low-browed arch, upholding a loft (called "the Confessio"), which is now reached by a winding staircase recently restored. Perhaps the best of the many surmises, which have been made as to the object of this structure, is that there was here an ante-chapel, giving access to a reliquary chapel (now destroyed), which projected from the north side of the eastern arm of the church. Certain it is that on the eastern side of the loft there was a stone reredos, (the fragments of which were found in the flooring, and have been preserved,) and below it doubtless an altar. On the vaulting of the roof, when the plaster was carefully removed, were discovered very interesting paintings. That on the eastern compartment of the vaulting represents St. Peter between St. Paul and St. Andrew ; that on the western the Blessed Virgin between St. Catharine and St. Margaret. These paintings have been copied, and the copies placed at the east end of the church under the arches of the early English Lady Chapel. The paintings on the north and south compartments are much more obliterated by damp ; but on the north the group appears to have consisted of St. Nicholas, St. Martin, and St. Richard of Chichester ; on the south one of the figures is supposed to be St. Laurence, whose gridiron may be dimly traced. It has been supposed that from this loft (in those days a chapel) the relics of the church were periodically exhibited,—to the clergy in the presbytery, and to the people in the north aisle of the

presbytery. In the passage underneath it is an aperture through which it is believed that from Good Friday to Easter, the ancient custom of "watching the sepulchre" was performed. In the north aisle of the presbytery will be found the lid of a stone coffin, on which is carved a fine cross; it was removed hither from St. Luke's Chapel, and probably belonged to the coffin of one of the priors. The aisles of the choir extend round the apse leading to the Lady Chapel, which formerly occupied the most eastern part of the church; it was erected in the lancet, or early English style, about 1250, by Walter de Suffield, bishop. It is a matter of deep regret that this chapel was demolished in Queen Elizabeth's reign, by George Gardiner (dean 1573—1589), who seems to have surpassed the most rabid iconoclast in the work of spoliation. The tomb of Sir Thomas Windham, privy councillor of Henry VIII., afterwards removed to the Jesus Chapel, and more recently to the north side of the nave, (where it stands in the fifth bay from the west end,) and Pulvertoft's brass in the Jesus Chapel, are its only remaining relics. So highly was the founder of the Lady Chapel esteemed, that his shrine was visited by pilgrims from all parts, and miracles are said to have been worked at his tomb, which was at the eastern extremity of the chapel. Under the arches which formerly gave access to this chapel will be found a curious antique painting of scenes in the life of Christ, which has recently been accidentally revealed to the eyes of archæological research. It was discovered by the late Professor Willis in the Treasury (or muniment-room) of the church, where it formed the top of a table, the painted side being reverse. Unfortunately, the top board had been cut away, to make it of the required size, which has caused the loss of the head of the crucifix, and of the upper part of the person of the ascending Saviour; but the rest of the painting has been very carefully preserved, under instructions given by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, where for some time it was exhibited. This painting is supposed to belong to the early Italian school, and to have formed the re-table of some altar in the cathedral. A most interesting account of it is given in "the Proceedings of the Archæological Institute" for 1847, pp. 198 *et sequent.*

A SILENT MEMORIAL of duty gallantly done is seen in the two mouldering colours of the 54th or West Norfolk Regiment of Foot which hang suspended from their staves on either side of the junction of choir and transept. The story is well told by Dr. Smiles in his book "Duty."

"As great a victory as Waterloo may be gained by men on board a sinking or burning ship. Who does not remember the grand behaviour of the sailors and soldiers on board the *Birkenhead*? Not less valiant was the conduct of the 54th Foot, on board the *Sarah Sands*, in the mid-Atlantic. The cry of 'Fire' was sounded through the ship, and the men at once went to their posts. Every effort was made to reach the flames, but without avail. The most that could be done to save the vessel was to clear out the magazine in the after-hold. But while the men were at work two barrels of gunpowder exploded, blowing away the port-quarter of the ship, and spreading the flames from the main rigging to the stern. The bulk-head, fortunately, withstood the shock, and enabled the crew to play the water with such effect on the burning mass as to prevent it spreading beyond midships. Rafts were prepared, and boats were launched with the utmost order. The women and children were placed there; while the soldiers mustered on deck with as much regularity as if on parade. They were told off for special duties, principally for drowning the flames, which still threatened to consume the ship.

"With indomitable pluck they fought the fire for two days, and beat it at last. But by this time the ship was half a wreck. The wind rose, and the waves swelled, as if to engulf the brave crew and soldiers in the deep. But they stood to their posts. They passed hawsers under the ship's bottom to keep her together. They stopped up the yawning hole in the port-quarter with sails and blankets. The desperate fight for life continued without intermission, when at last the sea moderated a little and permitted the vessel to be trimmed to the wind. After eight days' sail, under the unceasing directions of Captain Castle, the wreck reached the Mauritius without the loss of a single life.

"When the tourist visits Norwich Cathedral, and asks what are the mouldering flags suspended in the chancel, the verger, with conscious pride, tells him that they are the colours of the 54th, the *Sarah Sands* men. Not a word is said about the military achievements of the corps, though they have been great. It is their valour at sea which is their chief honour. Let it remain so."

This renowned exploit in which both Norwich and Norfolk men had their part, occurred when the regiment was on its voyage to India. On its return to England, after the usual term of service abroad, new colours were presented, and the old ones—the queen's colour and the regimental—were brought to the city with all the honours

which the military service could render, and formally handed over for safe keeping in the cathedral of the county which first raised the regiment.

In the south transept is a monument to the memory of the officers and men of the 9th East Norfolk Regiment—now the Norfolk Regiment—who fell in the Afghan campaign of 1842, and in the Sikh war; and on the opposite wall a brass to the officers and men who died when the regiment was on active service in China and Japan during the years 1865—68. There are also a brass and a window erected by the officers to the memory of Lieutenant George Mitchell Seaton, Adjutant 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, who died in 1877 when on service on the north-west frontier of India.

THE CLOISTERS form one of the largest and most beautiful quadrangles of the kind in England. They comprise a square of about 174 feet, and are twelve feet wide. At first sight they appear to be uniform in construction, but upon examination there will be found a considerable difference in form and detail. They were commenced by Bishop Walpole about 1297; and although proceeded with by succeeding prelates, were not completed until 1430. The style of architecture is the decorated, mixed with traces of the perpendicular. The eastern part will be found to be the most ancient; and a progressive change may be observed in the tracery of the windows, commencing at the north-east corner, and continuing through the south, the west, and terminating with the north sides. The roof is much admired for its exquisitely beautiful groining, and its sculptured bosses at the intersections of the groining. The bosses on the eastern side mostly represent foliage. Among them, however, will be found sculptures of the Four Evangelists, the Scourging, the Carrying of the Cross, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection of our Lord, and a figure of Nebuchadnezzar eating grass. Over the western walk is a representation of the Trinity; the subjects of the other sculptures are taken from the Book of the Revelation,—the dragon casting a flood of water from his mouth; the beast rising out of the sea; another beast rising out of the earth; the Lamb on Mount Sion; the Son of Man sitting on a cloud with a sickle in

his hand ; an angel coming out of the temple ; the earth reaped ; the wine-press trodden ; the seven angels with vials ; the tempest and falling of the city ; the twenty-four elders worshipping God ; the beast making war with the Lamb ; Christ sitting on a throne ; and the last judgment. Over the northern walk the subjects represented by the bosses are the legends of St. Christopher, his carrying the infant Saviour over the water, his martyrdom, etc. ; other legends relating to St. Laurence, his being burnt on the gridiron, etc. There are also sculptures representing St. Thomas of Villanova,\* St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John ; the Ascension of our Lord ; Christ and the two disciples sitting at the table at Emmaus ; and the dancing of Herodias's daughter before Herod, which is (as in other mediæval representations of the same subject) rather *tumbling* than dancing. In the southern walk the bosses mostly represent scenes in the book of the Revelation of St. John,—the seven golden candlesticks ; the throne and four beasts ; the Lamb ; the sealed book ; the opening of the seals, and what thereupon followed ; the four angels holding the winds ; the angel ascending from the east ; the great multitude standing before the throne ; the seven angels with seven trumpets ; the sounding of the trumpets, and what followed, viz., hail and fire mingled with blood from

\* St. Thomas of Villanova—a name strange, perhaps, to some of our readers—was one of the greatest saints of the Spanish Church (born 1488, died 1555). He was Archbishop of Valentia at the time of the Council of Trent ; but being unable from ill-health to attend in person, was represented there by the Bishop of Huesca. Most of the Spanish bishops repaired to Valentia to ask his advice before attending the council. It is told of him that, even when archbishop, he used to mend his own clothes, that he might save money to give to the poor. Alms-giving seems to have been his characteristic grace. Five hundred poor people daily received bread, pottage, wine, and a piece of money each, at the gate of his palace. Before he died he ordered all the money then in his possession to be distributed among the poor, and gave even the bed on which he lay to the gaoler for the use of the prisoners. As a child of seven, he is said to have saved some part of his meals for the poor. He is represented in works of art as a bishop with a wallet, and beggars around him, or as a boy dividing his clothes among poor boys. His festival is observed on September 18th.

It would be an interesting research in Norwich Cathedral (or any other) to draw up a list of the saints, other than local, represented in different parts of the building. (Two such saints in our own cathedral would be St. Thomas of Villanova and St. Richard of Chichester.) Probably the "Consuetudinarium" (or "Use") of Norwich Cathedral, prior to the Reformation—a most interesting MS. preserved in the Parker Collection in the Library of C.C.C., Cambridge, and which has a Kalendar prefixed to it—might do something to explain the *cultus*, in this neighbourhood, of saints, not quite of the first order, and having no connexion that we can trace with East Anglia.

heaven, etc.; the four angels loosed; a mighty angel descending from heaven; and several other scenes in the same book. The height of the walks from the pavement is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  feet. In the void space of the wall in the eleventh arch of the north side, is supposed to have stood the monument of Roger Bigod, governor of Norwich Castle in the time of the Conqueror (page 13). The doorway leading from the eastern aisle of the cloisters to the nave is deserving especial notice, being a pointed arch with four columns upon each side, having archivolt mouldings, in front of which are seven canopied niches with richly sculptured crockets, containing figures. Above the door at the south-west corner are carved figures of the Temptation of our First Parents. In the first two arches on the west side of the door are two lavatories, where the monks used to wash their hands before going into the refectory or common eating hall. Over each of these are three niches where formerly images stood. The refectory, a grand room with a double arcading, (the upper one of which alone remains, and may be seen running along the north wall of the room,) is, as usual in Benedictine houses, on the south side of the cloister. It is now roofless and open to the sky; and it is much to be wished that it were restored and used as a Chapter Library. At a short distance from the cloisters are some remains of the Priory founded by Bishop Herbert de Lozinga; and among them are three massive clustered columns, the capitals of which are curiously carved. They are thought to have belonged to the Infirmary of the Convent, a very fine building with round-headed arches, taken down in or about the year 1804.—not, however, it is said, without a remonstrance from Mr. Pitt, then Prime Minister.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE stands on the north side of the cathedral. It was founded by Herbert de Lozinga, but has undergone so many repairs and alterations that but little of the original building remains. In the garden is a fine ruin, said to be the remains of the grand entrance into the great hall, which reached to the site of the present *episcopal chapel*, and was 110 feet long and 60 broad. In the chapel, which was restored in 1662, are monuments of Bishops Reynolds and Sparrow, both of whom died after that date.



Eng. by Newman & Co., 40, Natural St., Canada.

He was a good boy, but he was not a good student.



The entrance to the episcopal residence is from St. Martin's Plain, by the *Palace Gate*, built by Bishop Alnwick about 1430. It has a large pointed arch of several mouldings, and the spandrels are filled with tracery: but it has suffered materially from injudicious repairs. Over the arch is a series of panelled compartments with the letter **W** crowned. On the west side is a small door, on which, amongst other ornaments, are a heart and mitre, the supposed rebus of Bishop Lyhart.

A short distance from the western door of the cathedral is the **FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, originally a chapel,



dedicated to St. John. It was built about 1325 by Bishop Salmon, Lord Chancellor, who endowed it with four priests, one of whom was to sing mass for his soul, those of his parents, and of all his predecessors and successors in the see for ever. It subsequently became the Charnel House, in the crypt of which the sacrist was allowed to deposit all bones fit for removal, "to be reserved till the day of resurrection." The portico, which is singular in construction, was built by Bishop Lyhart in 1463. The buttresses at each end of the south side are specially worth notice; they are ornamented with rich columns representing the trunks of trees, from the tops of which spring imitations of branches. In this Grammar School, in addition to many eminent scholars, were educated the celebrated Hero of the Nile and Trafalgar, Lord Viscount Nelson, and Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak. Opposite this school

is a Statue of NELSON. It was executed by Milne, and has been highly commended as a work of art.

THE GATEWAYS TO THE CATHEDRAL. Of these there are two (exclusive of that leading to the palace), both of which, independent of their architectural peculiarities, have claims upon the attention of the visitor.

THE ERPINGHAM GATE is situated directly before the west front of the cathedral, and the western face of it is very much as it was when first built by Sir Thomas Erpingham (probably about 1420). Blomefield's error as regards this gate, that it was erected as a penance for Lollardy imposed upon Sir Thomas by Bishop Spencer, has been shown by Mr. Harrod ("Castles and Convents of Norfolk," pp. 262, 264) to be groundless. The word "many times insculpted thereon," which Blomefield mistook for the Latin *pena* (a penalty) is really "benk" for "think," and probably indicates that the gate was raised to call Sir Thomas Erpingham to the mind of the passer-by. Sir Thomas was a great man in his day, commanding the archers (as he did) at the battle of Agincourt; nor do we need his gate to call him to mind, for he has found a *vates sacer* in Shakspere, where he figures as one of the characters in "King Henry V."\* The gate consists of a lofty pointed arch, in the mouldings of which are a series of thirty-eight statues in niches. The spandrels are highly decorated with tracery, mouldings, and shields, the whole being enclosed in a kind of square frame with semi-octangular buttresses, each of which is divided into four compartments, covered with statues, niches, shields, and pedestals. In portions of the work are trees, buds, etc., with the arms of the founder and his two wives (Joan Clopton and Joan Walton), and on several scrolls the word "benk," used, as we have shown above, to support a groundless hypothesis. In the pediment within a canopied niche is a kneeling statue, repre-

\* See Act IV., Scene 1, line 13 *et sequent.*, where the king says to him in the camp at Agincourt:—

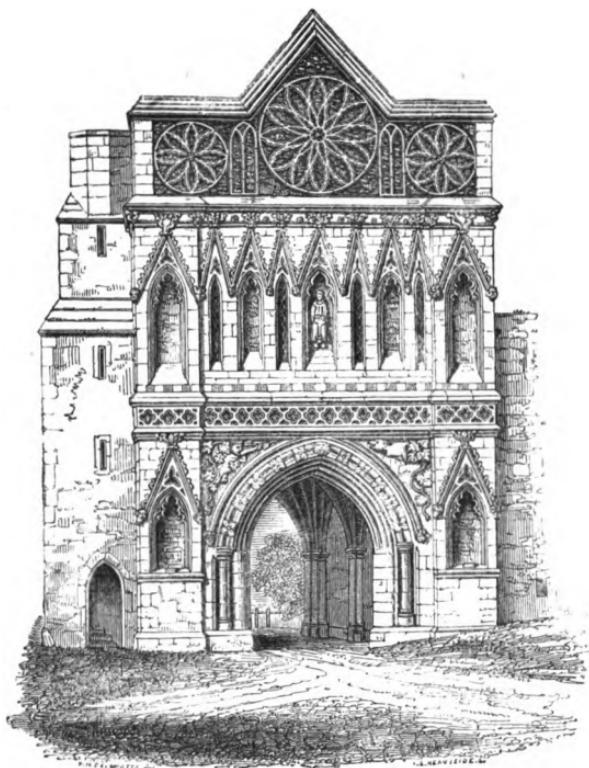
"Good morrow, old Sir Thomas Erpingham:  
A good soft pillow for that good white head  
Were better than a churlish turf of France."

And is gallantly and loyally answered:—

"Not so, my liege: this lodging likes me better,  
Since I may say,—Now lie I like a king."

senting the knight himself in the attitude of prayer. The top of each buttress is crowned with a sitting statue, one of which is thought to be a regular and the other a secular priest.

THE ETHELBERT GATEWAY leads to the south end of the Upper Close. The building of it was enjoined on the citizens as a penal reparation for great injuries done to the church and precinct, and the slaughter of many of the monks, in 1272. The chamber over the arch was once



used as a chapel, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, the church of that name having been destroyed during the riots. The *west front* has a modern pediment of stone tracery, inlaid with flint. Beneath is a series of blank niches, with a statue in the centre. In the spandrels of the arch are

figures in basso-relievo of a man with a sword and round shield, attacking a dragon. The east front consists of stone tracery and flint with pointed windows. Attached to this gate is a porter's lodge, this being the only place of ingress to the precincts during night; there are two small entrances on the north and south sides, but these are all kept shut after nightfall. The precincts include the Upper and Lower Close, Life's Green, and a large portion of garden ground.

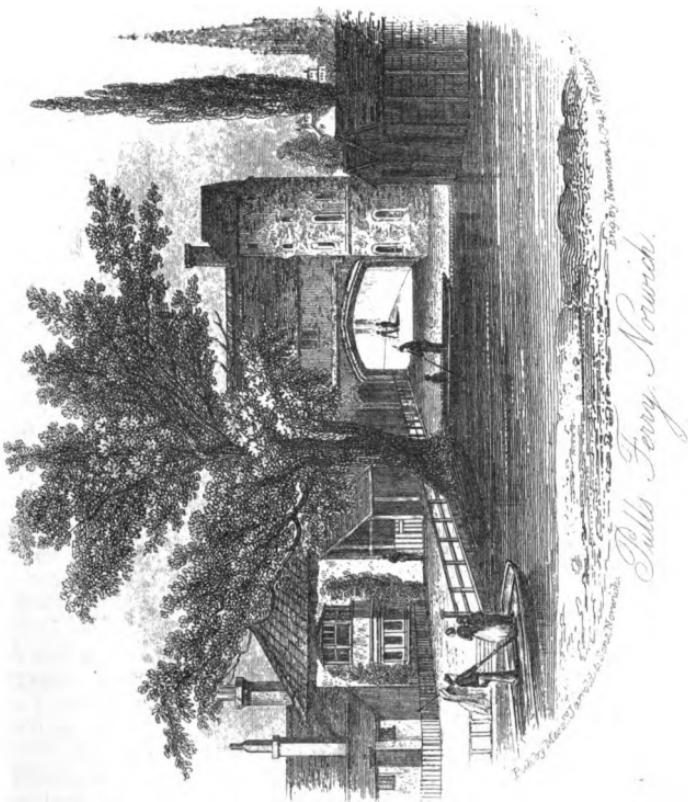
THE UPPER CLOSE was formerly used as a playground to the Free School; it is now enclosed with palisades. Our recollection enables us to state that the boys endured this encroachment upon their privileges with becoming fortitude. At the south-east corner is the audit room, which contains the Dean and Chapter library. A copy of the Norwich Doomsday book in vellum and in excellent preservation, was once kept here, but is now in the Registrar's office.

THE LOWER CLOSE was enclosed by Dean Lloyd in 1782, and converted into a garden. From a great quantity of mould mixed with human bones having been brought from the cloister graveyard to level the plat, it obtained the name of Skeleton Square.

At the extremity of the Close, by the water's edge, still stands a double arch of black flint, which is considered "the roughest bit of picturesque in Norwich," and as such occupies a place in our "Handbook," as well as in many a sketch book. It was formerly the water gate to the precincts; and is now known as "PULL'S (or SANDLING'S) FERRY."

We have endeavoured to make our description of the cathedral as accurate as possible; and we believe it to be fairly so; but as some of our readers might perhaps desire to go more fully and less formally into a subject of great interest to the archæologist, we subjoin a paper read by the present Dean at a meeting of the British Archæological Society in August, 1880, which he has kindly permitted us to print.

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THE HISTORICAL PERIODS TO WHICH  
 THE VARIOUS PARTS OF  
 THE CATHEDRAL AND CLOISTER OF NORWICH  
 ARE TO BE ASCRIBED.

*A Paper read before the British Archaeological Association, in the old Locutory of the Cathedral Benedictine Monastery of Norwich (now the Choristers' School), by*

EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D.D., DEAN OF NORWICH.

Norwich Cathedral was founded amid the blare of trumpets and the trampling of war horses. In the year preceding its foundation (1095), all Europe had thrilled with excitement, as Urban II. had touched the chords of chivalry and fanaticism, exhorting the bishops assembled at Clermont, and through them all Christendom, to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Saracens, and announcing a plenary remission of all the temporal punishments of sin, whether in this life or in purgatory, to those who should take arms against the infidel. In the very year of the foundation (1096), obedient to the summons of the holy father, eight hundred thousand armed men, under different leaders, swept across the continent of Europe on their way to the Holy Land, and succeeded before the expiration of the century in wresting the Holy City from the infidels, and in establishing their commander-in-chief there under the proud title of King of Jerusalem. Robert Courthose, brother of William Rufus, was seized with the popular fanaticism, and having raised the necessary funds by mortgaging his duchies to his brother for 10,000 marks, received the cross at the Pope's own hands, and joined in the expedition. It is certainly not the least curious of the many curious features which the Letters and Sermons of Bishop Herbert Losinga\* present, that not the remotest allusion can be discovered in them to an enthusiasm so prevalent and so absorbing. The letters make next to no reference to public events, and thus furnish very slight, if any, materials for history. Their great interest, and their distinction from many other sets of mediæval letters, lies in the insight which they give into the character of the writer. On his antecedents and history I need not dwell. Taking the latest and most probable view of his birthplace, which has been very ably advocated by Mr. Beloe, of Lynn, he came from a country which in those early times furnished England and Europe with many great ecclesiastics and men of learning; a country, which in our own days the hard fortune of war has converted from a French into a German province,—Lorraine, anciently Lotharingia. It seems more than probable that the epithet Losinga, to which so spiteful and discreditable a significance has been annexed, is, after all,

\* These Letters and Sermons have been recently translated and edited. See "The Life, Letters, and Sermons of Bishop Herbert de Losinga," by Goulburn and Symonds [Oxford and London: James Parker and Co., 1878].

nothing more than a name of extraction—Herbert the Lotharingian. But be that as it may, certain it is that in the first year of the Red King's reign Herbert was brought over from Fécamp in Normandy, where he had been educated and had risen to the office of Prior, and preferred to the Abbey of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, which had passed into a proverb for its wealth. After a government of this Abbey, which lasted no more than four years, he is said to have obtained from the king, by a simoniacal purchase, the East Anglian Bishopric, the seat of which was then at Thetford; and three years afterwards (*i.e.* in 1094) to have removed the see, together with the body of his predecessor, from Thetford to Norwich. There he laid the foundation of this cathedral in 1096, living, however, to complete only the eastern arm of the church, with its three circular apsidal chapels, two of which still remain; the transept, the choir, properly so called (that is, the space under the tower with the first two bays of the nave), the first stage of the tower itself, and the south wall of the cloister, with its magnificent Norman arcading. Besides which, two semi-circular chapels, jutting out eastward, one from the north, the other from the south transept, the latter of which has been long since destroyed, must be accounted as Herbert's work. We are not to think of him as an isolated, or even a very remarkable, builder. Building was in the air among the Normans of those times; it was a passion of the day, a mania. "The century which followed the Conquest," says Mr. Green in his "History of the English People" (p. 83), "witnessed an outburst of architectural energy which covered the land with castles and cathedrals." Mr. Beloe tells us that Robert Losinga, Bishop of Hereford, another great Lotharingian ecclesiastic, who died in the year of the counsel of Clermont (A.D. 1095), stands in the same relation to Hereford as Herbert does to Norwich, as the great builder.

The early date of Herbert's church is attested by the basilican arrangement of the east end, which exhibited the bishop's chair, raised on several steps over the altar, and benches for his presbyters in the bays on either side. A fragment of the chair, supported by a solid block of Norman masonry, remains, and it is believed that in this country, it is the only fragment of an episcopal chair which has been allowed to remain *in situ*. A mark denoting the sweep of the steps which led up to the altar was found on the old stone pavement, and upon the modern mosaic pavement care has been taken to reproduce the exact sweep of this arc by a deeply indented mark.—As to the particular and distinctive character of the cathedral which Herbert has left behind him, the Rev. D. J. Stewart thus speaks of it in his "Notes on Norwich Cathedral," compiled from the memoranda of the late Professor Willis:—

"The cathedral church of Norwich, notwithstanding the numerous casualties by which its fabric has been assailed since its foundation, has preserved its original Norman plan to a much greater degree than any other English example of the same magnitude; and it was undoubtedly erected by the first Norman bishop of the see upon a spot where no previous church had stood. It is freed from the taint or suspicion of Saxon work, with which so many antiquaries are wont to disturb our

investigations into early Norman architecture. It thus also furnishes a test by which to try other specimens, of which the history is not so clear, and to show that they are so perfectly similar to the work of Norwich as to satisfy any reasonable investigator of the idleness of the Saxon hypothesis."

Such was the opinion of a great architectural and archaeological authority, Professor Willis. Our friend, Mr. Gunn, has, I believe, satisfied himself that, if not in the cathedral itself, yet in the double splayed circular windows in the west cloister wall there are unquestionable traces of Saxon work. Far be it from me, who can only speak at second or third hand on either architectural or archaeological subjects, even to attempt "*tantas componere lites.*" I will content myself with pointing out, as we walk round the church, the circular apertures in the cloister wall, to which Mr. Gunn appeals in support of his view.

In connexion with his cathedral, Herbert founded a convent for sixty Benedictine monks. In the locutory of this convent, the room assigned for conversation, silence being enjoined in all other places, we now stand. Mr. Harrod in his "Castles and Convents," says of the architecture of this chamber, "Norman and early English features are here much intermixed; some noble Norman arches span part of the space, while the western portion has early English vaulting, and the west window is a noble early English one." I ought to say that since Mr. Harrod wrote these words, this chamber has been restored, though I believe with a careful preservation of all its features. If it could speak, it would tell quite as curious a tale of its experiences, or even more so, as Mr. Cunningham's "Velvet Cushion," which he supposed to have reminiscences of a long and varied succession of preachers, before the Reformation, during the Commonwealth, and in the modern English Church. This chamber was first the locutory of a Norman Convent, where, probably, many a man naturally unfitted for the cloister, but bred up to it from his earliest years, had a gleam of brightness thrown across his dull existence from time to time by a little permitted and authorised gossip with his brother monks. In process of time it became the kitchen of a Canon's house, from which were served up dinners as dainty as Canons' dinners either are or are popularly supposed to be. At present it performs the less agreeable, but more useful function of a school for Choristers, where fourteen little lads, who are the chief contributors to what our services have of beauty and attractiveness, are instructed in the three R's and in such other elementary subjects as their musical and vocal training leaves time for.—But to proceed with the remains of Herbert's Norman Convent. I shall have the pleasure of conducting you to the site of the refectory, on the northern wall of which there are evident traces of a double Norman arcading. A single arch of the lower arcading, which exhibits a beautiful specimen of the transition from Norman to early English, has been restored, that its general effect might be better judged of. And I must not omit to add, that until the year 1806 a great building, gradually lapsing into a ruin, stood in the Lower Close, to the south of that door of the cloister which gives admission to the

“dark entry.” This door bore the name of the Infirmary door, and hence the building fronting a person who came out of the cloister by this door is supposed to have been the infirmary of the monastery. It was a noble building in the later Norman style, and contained fine specimens of the round-headed arch. The beauty of its architecture, and the decoration which it had received in painting and gilding, made Mr. Harrod question whether it could be rightly identified with the Infirmary.

To return for a moment to the architectural remains of Herbert's time. The church, as it came from his hands, exhibited at the east end a trefoil of circular apsidal chapels, one jutting out northward, another southward, and another eastward, from the apse. The two first remain. Both of them, when the ugly brown wash, with which the whole cathedral was coated at the beginning of this century, had been removed, were found to exhibit profuse traces of colour, the patterns being in two or three instances exceedingly graceful. In one of them an attempt has been made, amidst vehement hostile criticism, to restore the colour, the remains of which were still so vivid that mere conjecture had no place in the restoration—it was simply retouching. In this chapel an ancient altar-slab, chipped at one corner, but having the Purbeck marble inlet, under which relics were deposited, and which constitutes the seal of the altar, was found in the stone flooring under foot. It has now been laid upon five columns of Norman design, standing upon a plinth. The design was borrowed from a Norman model in one of the French churches. Plain tiles, laid square, not diagonally, were found *in situ* in this chapel, of which *facsimiles* were made for the restoration of the chapel. On a close inspection, each of these tiles was seen to have five dents or punctures, having reference, it is supposed, to the stigmata in our Blessed Lord's person. From Dr. Rock's learned antiquarian work, “The Church of our Forefathers,” it appears that the so-called “Jesus Mass” was a popular devotion in England. He identifies this “Jesus Mass” with the Mass of the Five Wounds appointed by the Sarum Missal to be said on Fridays. A Jesus Chapel then (and there are other Jesus Chapels in various ancient churches, one at St. Alban's Abbey and another at Malvern Priory) might, perhaps, be appropriated to the saying of “the Jesus Mass” or Mass of the Five Wounds. If so, these five indentations of the tiles are explained. The easternmost of these chapels having been destroyed, was replaced in the thirteenth century by an early English Lady Chapel, of which only the two entrance arches remain, but excavations which were made on the site of the Lady Chapels exposed their massive foundations, which seemed as fresh and sound as if they had been laid but yesterday, and gave a great impression of the solidity of the ancient masonry. One was reminded of an observation made long ago by Dr. Pusey, that the old church builders reckoned on their churches lasting till the day of doom.

And now to pass on to the work of the succeeding bishop. We have the authority of the *Registrum Primum* (the monastic register belonging to the Prior, the date of which is given as 1250) for saying

that Herbert "finished the church up to the altar of the holy cross, which is now called the altar of St. William, while Bishop Eborard, his successor, completed the church entirely." The altar of St. William is known to have stood on the north of the present stone screen, where its *piscina* is still to be seen. If then the assertion of the *Registrum* is correct (and judging from its early date, and the means of knowing the truth which its compiler must have had, it can hardly be otherwise), the nave, or rather those bays of it which lie west of the choir, is due to Bishop Eborard. And the mention of the altar of St. William leads us to the somewhat sensational event, said to have occurred in Eborard's episcopate, the narrative of which has close analogies with other mediæval stories told about the Jews, and specially with the legend of "Sweet Hugh of Lincoln," to which the Prioress in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales makes an allusion.\* A large number of Jewish traders accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy, and under his protection (for they were valuable to him in supplying him with a source of revenue) established themselves in separate quarters (or Jewries) in the chief cities of England. Here again I quote from Mr. Green: "The Jew had no right or citizenship in the land; the Jewry in which he lived was, like the king's forest, exempt from the common laws. He was simply the king's chattel, and his life and goods were absolutely at the king's mercy. But he was too valuable a possession to be lightly thrown away. . . . The Jew was the only capitalist in Europe, and heavy as was the usury he exacted, his loans gave an impulse to industry such as England had never felt before. . . . Castle and cathedral alike owed their existence to the loans of the Jews. His own example, too, gave a new direction to domestic architecture. The buildings which, as at Lincoln and St. Edmondsbury, still retain their title of Jews' houses, were almost the first houses of stone which superseded the mere hovels of the English burghers. Nor was the influence of the Jews simply industrial. Through their connexion with the Jewish schools in Spain and the East, they opened a way for the revival of physical science. A Jewish medical school seems to have existed at Oxford. But to the kings the Jew was simply an engine of finance. The wealth which his industry accumulated was wrung from him whenever the king had need, and torture and imprisonment were resorted to if milder entreaties failed. It was the wealth of the Jew that filled the royal exchequer at the outbreak of war or of revolt. It was in the Hebrew coffers that the Norman kings found strength to hold their baronage at bay." Nor were pretexts long wanting, when it was thought desirable to pillage the Jews. It was accounted part of the Christian faith in those days, and down to a very much later period, to spurn a Jew, to trample upon him, to invent and set abroad calumnies about him, and then to confiscate his goods by way of punishing him for what he was charged with, either falsely or on absolutely in-

\* "O yonge Hew of Lincoln, slain also  
With cursed Jews, as it is notable,  
For it n' is but a little while ago,  
Pray eke for us, we sinful folk unstable," &c., &c.

sufficient evidence. No wonder if the Jews turned upon their persecutors and stood very fiercely at bay; no wonder if, with that strong vindictiveness and defiant persistence which has ever characterized them, and which our great national poet has pictured so vividly in the character of Shylock, they allowed themselves occasionally to run into great excesses of malice and cruelty. This was doubtless the origin of those numerous stories of Jewish barbarity to Christian children which went the round of Europe, and all of which present very similar features. St. Richard of Pontoise, St. Werner of Oberwesel, St. Hugh of Lincoln, whose coffin remains in Lincoln Cathedral, and on being opened at the end of the last century was found to contain the complete skeleton of a male child three feet three inches long, are all instances in point, in which the outline of the legend is the same, while the details vary. In the case of St. Richard and St. Hugh, the death is said to have been by crucifixion, while in that of St. Simon, the child, after dreadful mutilation was held out in the form of a cross, and pricked with needles until he expired. At present I claim for St. William of Norwich the honour of being the first in point of date of these boy martyrs. But some years ago I was given to understand that a French archæologist was engaged in making an exhaustive collection of similar stories; and mayhap he has discovered some legend of earlier date than that of St. William, which is placed by the Saxon chronicle, the earliest authority extant, in the year 1137. Capgrave tells the story thus. The parents of William were well-to-do agricultural labourers, Wenstan and Elvina. Before his birth his mother had a dream which presaged his exaltation to heaven. At seven years old he was given to ascetic practices, fasting three times a week, some days tasting nothing all day long but the bread of the Eucharist, and spending hours on his knees in church. During his apprenticeship to a tanner in Norwich, the Jews seized him at the time of the Passover, gagged him, shaved his head, bound his brows tight with a knotted cord, punctured his forehead to imitate the punctures made by the thorny crown, and then fixed him to a cross, and making a gash in his side, poured scalding water over him to check the flow of blood. Then the body was put into a sack to be conveyed out of the town into a wood—Thorpe Wood, no doubt, which then covered the whole tract of ground now called Household Heath. A citizen of Norwich met the murderers as they were on the way to the wood, and ascertained the contents of the sack, but the Jews bribed the Sheriff of the county to enjoin silence upon the citizen. The body they suspended by a linen girdle to a tree in the thickest part of the wood, being in too great haste and fright to bury it. Five years afterwards William appeared to the citizen on his deathbed, and bade him disregard the Sheriff's orders and tell what he had seen. While this disclosure was circulating through the city, a ladder of light was seen whose top reached to heaven, while its base seemed to rest upon a certain spot in the wood. A nun hastening to the spot found there the body of the martyred boy at the foot of an oak, with two crows hovering over it and attempting in vain to tear it; for as they struck at it with their beaks,

they seemed to be powerless, and to drop off from it on this side and that. The nun, hurrying back to the city, and recounting the marvel to the citizens, they also repaired to the wood, and concluded that this was the body which five years ago their fellow citizen had seen the Jews secretly carrying into the wood, and which God had thus miraculously preserved from corruption, as being the body of one of his saints, and the shrine of his Spirit. There was no doubt some foundation of fact for this story, underlying its apocryphal and legendary features ; and two circumstances connected with the version of it given us by Thomas of Monmouth, and handed down by Bale, are noteworthy, first, that the Norwich "Jewry," or Jews' quarter, went under the name of "Abraham's Hall;" and secondly, that Elvina, William's mother, was the daughter of a priest, and that her sister was married to a priest, points which a monastic chronicler would surely have hushed up, had the marriage of the clergy been, at the time of composing the chronicle, as disreputable and scandalous a proceeding as it was afterwards considered.

On the place in Thorpe Wood where the body of St. William was found, a chapel was erected, called the chapel of St. William in the Wood. The body was afterwards removed (or, according to the technical term used to denote the solemn removal of the bodies of saints, translated) into the cathedral, where I shall have the pleasure shortly of showing you the site of his altar. In the Sacrists' Roll of 1305 are found charges for various materials for decorating and painting the shrine.

And now we leap into the middle of next century, the thirteenth. From the close of the 12th century the semicircular Norman arch began to be discarded, and the style of architecture which prevailed throughout the thirteenth—the great feature of which was the pointed arch supported by piers far more slender than the Norman—is generally designated as Early English. The only specimen of Early English work in our cathedral is the entrance into Bishop Suffield's Lady Chapel, all that now remains of it. It consists of two glorious arches, decorated with the sharply and stiffly-sculptured foliage characteristic of the architectural period. The Lady Chapel itself, into which these arches gave entrance, and which the eye much desiderates as a termination, when the east end of the cathedral is viewed from without, was demolished by Dean Gardiner in Queen Elizabeth's time, for no better reason, I imagine, than that it was now beginning to be dilapidated, and that it would cost money to keep it up. Bishop Suffield's episcopate lasted twelve years (from 1245 to 1257), which years fell in the middle of the long reign of Henry III. It was about this period that the struggle of the barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, with the Crown, broke out, the king siding with the pope, whose exactions had become intolerable to the barons. "I will send reapers and reap your fields for you," Henry had threatened Earl of Bigot of Norfolk, when he refused him aid. "And I will send you back the heads of your reapers," retorted the Earl. "Benefices were heaped," we are told, "by hundred at a time on royal favourites, like John Mansel. The popes thrust boys of twelve years old into the

wealthiest English livings. Abbeys absorbed the tithes of parishes, and then served them by half-starved vicars. Exemptions purchased from Rome shielded the scandalous lives of canons and monks from all episcopal discipline." The great religious movement of the day was that effected by the itinerant preaching friars, the Black Friars of Dominic, the Grey Friars of Francis, "whose fervid appeals, coarse wit, and familiar anecdotes brought religion into the fair and the market." These begging friars, who might possess neither money nor lands, and were dependent upon alms, were at all events not covetous or grasping ecclesiastics, and by the contrast of their lives with those who were, ingratiated themselves with the people. Bishop Suffield himself had something to do with the papal exactions, being employed by the pope to make a valuation of the ecclesiastical revenues of England, upon which valuation the subsidies levied upon the clergy were based. But he was compensated for any unpopularity, which the execution of this task must have procured for him, by the golden opinions which he won when, in a time of dearth, he sold all his silver plate to feed the poor. His remains were brought in great state from Colchester, where he died, to Norwich, and there received at the cathedral by the prior and monks, and laid before the high altar of his own Lady Chapel. His munificence gave him a reputation for sanctity ; and miracles are said to have been wrought at his tomb.

During the last ten years of the thirteenth century, when the early English style of architecture was going out, and the decorated English—characterised by mullioned windows, rich tracery in the window heads, and the ball flower ornament—was coming in, Bishop Ralph Walpole sat on the episcopal throne of Norwich. The *eastern* walk of the cloister, the windows of which are all of the early decorated style, is said to be his work. The date given for the commencement of the cloister is 1297—just two hundred years from the foundation of the church. The Norman cloister was no doubt of wood, although girdled in by a wall, the arcading of which still remains to attest its date. The covered wooden walks within this enclosure had been all demolished in the year 1272, the last of Henry III.'s reign, when a dispute broke out between the monks and the citizens as to the right of the former to a toll on all merchandise brought to a great fair held at Trinity tide. The convent was besieged by the citizens, most of the conventional buildings with the cloister were destroyed by fire, and the church itself suffered much. Edward I. decided that the city should pay 3,000 marks to the prior and convent—for the restoration of their buildings, and it is probable that with some portion of this fine the Ethelbert Gate of the Close was built.

Bishop Salmon succeeded Bishop Walpole in the see of Norwich, and occupied it for the first quarter of the 14th century. The *south* walk of the cloisters, which is ascribed to him, has windows of a more advanced period of the decorated style, as we should expect, and the roof is adorned with sculptures difficult to decipher, which are said to be illustrative of the book of Revelation.

The history of a building is written in characters which cannot be mistaken in its architecture. From which consideration a difficulty

arises as to the date of the *western* walk of our cloister. The windows of this walk are all of the late decorated character, as Mr. Harrod has pointed out ; a fact which forbids our ascribing them to a period later than the latter part of the 14th century. The bosses, too, are of the same style of design and execution with those of the south walk, and carry on the subject of the Revelation, being occupied with the latter, as the south walk is with the earlier part of the book. William of Worcester, however, the monastic chronicler, who in his notebook, now preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has given a description of the Norwich cloister, attributes the west walk to the munificence of one Geoffrey Symonds, rector of St. Mary in the Marsh, who laid out £100 upon it in the year 1409, its vaulting to Bishop Wakering, who died in 1425, and its completion to Bishop Alnwick, in the year 1430. The decorated period, however, had passed away at these dates, which leads Mr. Harrod to the conclusion that William of Worcester can have meant no more than that the western walk, having been substantially built in the previous century, underwent considerable alterations and repairs in the first quarter of the fifteenth.

The mistake in one of the Latin words of William of Worcester's manuscript which had crept into print, and was discovered by Mr. Harrod, is most amusing. William had been made to speak of certain arches in the western walk, in which "pendent maritagia" (the "marriages hang"). He is referring to that end of the walk in which is the lavatory, or trough for the washing of the hands of the monks. Mr. Harrod guessed that the word must be, not "maritagia," "marriages," which can hardly be said to be suspended (unless, indeed, by that functionary of the 19th century, Sir James Hannen), but "manutergia"—towels, which naturally enough would be hung near a large wash-hand trough. And so, on examining William of Worcester's MS. more closely, it turned out to be.

The *north* walk, that which has its back against the church, has one early decorated window at the east end, and two late decorated windows at the west end. The other five windows are perpendicular in their tracery, but have decorated frames. The bosses of this walk represent chiefly some of the legends of the saints ; and I shall be able to point out to you there St. Laurence on his gridiron, the bars of which make him comparatively easy of identification.

Having begun upon the cloisters, which were commenced at the very close of the thirteenth century, I thought it well to despatch the several walks all at once, though the doing so has carried me down into the fifteenth, when they were finally finished, according to William of Worcester, in 1430, but I must return now to the early half of the fourteenth century, when the decorated was the prevalent style.

The Beauchamp Chapel, so called from one Bauchun, who founded it at the end of Edward the Second's reign (about 1320), is in this style. It is also called the Chapel of St. Mary the Less, that of St. Mary the Greater being the Lady Chapel of the cathedral, now destroyed. It was a Chapel of the Virgin, whose effigy occupied the niche on the north side of the altar, while a row of saints stood side

by side on the ledge which runs along the south side. Where the altar formerly stood, there is now a modern door giving access to the chapel from the Close. The groined roof of this chapel is considerably later than the chapel itself, and is due to one Seckington, an ecclesiastical lawyer in the fifteenth century. Its sculptured bosses represent the legendary history of the Virgin; her coronation by the two first persons of the Blessed Trinity, and her appearance in glory with cherubs' heads in the midst of the rays, are clear enough. But there are others, in which she is represented wearing the head-dress of the time, and riding with an escort of mounted attendants, of which it is difficult to say what incident they represent; and there is one in which the grotesque-profanee characteristic of monastic sculpture reaches its climax. She is in bed, her head resting on a pillow, and wearing the triple crown over a very manifest nightcap. A man is seated by the bed, apparently like a physician in the act of administering some drug. At the foot of the bed is a male adult figure, apparently falling out of it; were it an infant, one might be disposed to think that the subject, however indecorously treated, was the birth of Christ. The triple crown might tell us something as to the period before which this sculpture could not have been executed, for I believe that this form of the Papal tiara was of comparatively late introduction, though I cannot just now lay my hands upon the right date. In its mingled coarseness and grotesqueness this sculpture may be paralleled with one in the roof-bosses of the nave, which represents the drunkard's doom. A fiend painted scarlet is wheeling away in a wheelbarrow the drunkard, who hides his face in his hands as if shuddering, while his wife, who sits astride on the fiend's shoulders, holds up to him the tankard, as much as to say, "It is this which has been your ruin."

And now we pass to a still more interesting portion of the cathedral, upon which some light has recently been thrown by the discovery, when the brown wash was removed, of several mural paintings. The north aisle of the presbytery is spanned by a low vault or gallery not more than ten feet high, apparently of the decorated period. It is carried on short columns which, strange to say, as well as the groining underneath the gallery, are plaster, while the supporting arches, east and west, which are of the perpendicular period, are of stone. One of the ascents to this gallery was by a well staircase which has been recently restored; but there are evident traces of other steps, which led up to it from the sacrairum of the church. In the floor of the gallery were found many remains of a demolished reredos; and the chamber is supposed to have formed a sort of ante-chapel to the reliquary chapel, now demolished, an ante-chapel where probably the relics were on great occasions exhibited, westward to the people, and southward to the clergy in the sacrairum. The vault of the chamber is divided into four compartments, painted with figures and patterns of very chaste designs. In the eastern section, which seems best to have escaped the action of the damp, is St. Peter, with a peculiar tiara, between St. Andrew on his right, and St. Paul on his left. In the northern section are the mitred heads (the bodies being obliterated)

of St. Martin, St. Nicholas, and St. Richard of Wych, Bishop of Chichester, who died in 1253, some eighty years before this vault was constructed. In the western compartment is the Virgin carrying an apple in one hand, and bearing the Holy Child on the other arm. St. Margaret is on her right hand, trampling the dragon underfoot, and St. Catharine, bearing a Catharine's wheel, on her left. In the southern compartment the painting is almost obliterated. A bishop seems to have been the central figure, having a king on his right, and St. Laurence on his left—this last being identified by the bars of the gridiron which he holds in his hand. St. Peter, in the eastern compartment, wears (as I have said) a peculiar tiara, a polygonal cap with a coronet round its base, tapering to a point, and terminating by a ball. When I showed a copy of this painting to Mr. Bond, then master of the M.S. department in the British Museum, he immediately said that that form of the tiara belongs to the earlier part of the fourteenth century, and determined the date of the painting. He advanced the singularly interesting hypothesis that perhaps the whole chamber was due to Isabella, queen of Edward II., commonly called (and not undeservedly) the she-wolf of France. When she and her paramour Mortimer were surprised by her son Edward III. in the castle of Nottingham, Mortimer was hanged at Tyburn (the first person who suffered at that memorable spot), while the queen mother was banished to Castle Rising, near Lynn, where, in deference to her rank, she was allowed to keep up a semblance of state, though her income was very much reduced. This took place in 1330, when she was only in her six-and-thirtieth year. As the "she-wolf" showed by her manners that she was now comparatively tamed, her son, two years afterwards, increased her dowry, and allowed her more liberty. We find from the records of the corporation of Lynn, that she went on a pilgrimage to our Lady of Walsingham; and there is a tradition that she assumed the conventional habit towards the end of her life, being perhaps admitted to the third order of St. Francis, which was instituted for lay penitents not bound by conventional vows. She made, at all events, some pretences to piety while at Castle Rising; and Mr. Bond conjectures that she would be likely to make a pilgrimage to the cathedral church of the diocese in which Castle Rising stood, and that perhaps she left behind her a memorial of her visit in this little chapel with its mural paintings. Isabella "carried," says Miss Strickland, "her characteristic hypocrisy to the grave; for she was buried at her own request (though by the side of her paramour, yet) with the heart of her murdered husband upon her breast." His shrieks at Berkeley Castle, where his gaolers burnt out his intestines with hot irons, must, one would think, have rung in her dying ears. Did she flatter herself that she loved him now, when collision with him was no longer possible? There is no saying to what length self-deceit may go. "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked."

I have jogged along too leisurely, and must make up for it by galloping. In the year 1356 (the ever memorable year of Poitiers, when the Black Prince with only 8,000 men defeated King John of

France with 60,000, and afterwards with all the courtesy of chivalry waited upon the king at table.) Thomas Percy, brother of the Earl of Northumberland, was, through the Duke of Lancaster's influence with the pope, appointed bishop of Norwich. In the sixth year of his episcopate (1362) a furious hurricane, said by Holinshed to have lasted six or seven days, swept over the country.\* The cathedral steeple was blown down, and the fall greatly damaged the Norman clerestory in the eastern arm of the church. Bishop Percy, with great munificence, rebuilt it, but rebuilt it in the style of his own period. When the fourteenth century was on the wane, the decorated style was gradually giving way to the perpendicular; and accordingly Percy's clerestory, as Professor Willis was the first to point out, has features both of the decorated and perpendicular about it. I can only say of it, that, when the sun strikes athwart it and it is seen from the return stalls at either end of the choir, the architectural effect is lovely. I would back it against any similar effect in almost any cathedral in Christendom.

And now we come to the time of Bishop Alnwick (A.D. 1426—1436). Those were the disastrous days of Henry VI., marked by the loss of the English dominions in France, and by the breaking out of the Wars of the Roses. It was in Bishop Alnwick's episcopate (June 14, 1431) (to give you an historical note of time which will fix itself in the memory) that Joan of Arc was committed to the flames in the market place of Rouen. The restoration now in progress at the west end of the cathedral has shown conclusively that the original Norman west front had been tampered with before Alnwick's time. Alnwick, however, destroyed all such traces of the Norman west front as he may have found, and built a west front and porch of perpendicular character, which have recently been reproduced under the advice of Mr. Fergusson. Tempting as was the project of restoring the Norman west front, the Dean and Chapter were prevented from attempting it by two considerations: first, that every vestige of it having now vanished, there was no clue to guide them in reproducing it; secondly, that the history of a cathedral being written in its architecture, it is wrong in principle to obliterate any page of the history, even when a comparatively inferior style of architecture has been substituted. You may not think that the four-centred (or Tudor) arch gives as dignified (or, at all events, as appropriate) an entrance to Norwich cathedral as the round-headed arch would have done; you may object to the immense size of the west window (I speak of its frame; everybody must object to the glass with which it has been filled), but there is this to be said for retaining both Tudor arch and window, that so men

\* "This yeare, upon the fifteenth day of January, there rose such a passing wind, that the like had not beene heard of in manie yeeres before. It began about evensong time in the south, and that with such force, that it overthrew and blew downe strong and mightie buildings, as towers, steeples, houses and chimnies. This outragious wind continued thus for the space of six or seauen daies, whereby even those buildings that were not overthowne and broken downe, were yet so shaken, that they without repairing were not able long to stand."—Holinshed's "Chronicles of England," vol. ii., p. 395, col. 2.

built, that such were their structural conceptions, four centuries and a half back, when architecture was still a living art—I mean, when the minds of builders were still competent to the creation of a style. Where later structural ideas have found expression, have you any right to demolish the work, and bring back a more primitive, and perhaps a purer model? Be this as it may, such at least were the thoughts that determined the present guardians of Norwich cathedral to preserve Alnwick's window and doorway, which last exhibits in the spandrils his own arms and those of the see, with the pre-Reformation legend, "Orate pro anima Domini Willelmi Alnwyk."

We advance deeper into the century, and arrive at Bishop Lyhart (1445—1472), who in 1449 entertained Henry VI. at his palace in Norwich. He it was who executed the great west window, for which Bishop Alnwick had left the money; and to whom are due the lower part of the present stone screen of the choir, as well as the magnificent lierne vaulting of the nave, with its series of 328 sculptures at the intersections of the groining, exhibiting the course of Scripture history from the creation to the final judgment, with a gap from Solomon to Christ. The reason which moved Lyhart to this was, that in 1463, the wooden spire of the cathedral being struck by lightning, had set fire to the church and greatly injured the nave. The damage done to the roof and other parts Lyhart repaired, and to attest his work his arms and rebus (a hart lying upon the water) remain profusely scattered over the corbels and vault of the nave. Professor Willis has given it as his judgment that such great works as those executed by Lyhart were seldom done out of mere fancy, and without the pressure of circumstances which necessitated them. "I believe," he says, "that our mediæval ancestors seldom undertook repairs from the mere want or desire of change, but rather when accidents happened, or parts of the building became ruinous from age or original malconstruction."

And now we arrive at Bishop Goldwell, who must share with Bishop Percy the credit of so much of the work in the eastern arm of the present church as is not Norman, and nothing there is Norman save the apse and the triforium. Goldwell's episcopate lasted from 1472 to 1498, and was passed, therefore, under three Princes, Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. Though there was still an architecture, it was in its expiring phase and fast running to seed. Men were gradually losing the power of expressing great conceptions in word and stone. But the great vehicle of expression for thought—the printed book—had made its appearance, and was gradually effecting a revolution in the whole realm of mind. It was in 1477, the fifth of Goldwell's episcopate, that Caxton set up his press in the Almonry at Westminster. Goldwell found much work on hand, inherited from his predecessor, Bishop Lyhart. The nave had been completed by that prelate, but the damage done by the fire of 1463 had extended to the presbytery, or eastern arm of the church, and Goldwell's attention was directed in this quarter. But how to raise the funds necessary for such an undertaking? Goldwell was a friend of the Pope, Sixtus IV., to whose court Edward IV. had sent him on embassy. Sixtus IV. had consecrated Goldwell with his own hands, and Goldwell acknow-

ledged the favour by styling himself in his official documents "by the grace of God and the Apostolic See, Bishop of Norwich." It was not difficult, then, to persuade Sixtus to grant him a perpetual indulgence towards the repairs and decorations of his cathedral church. The terms were that all who came annually to the cathedral on Trinity Sunday and Lady Day, and made an offering towards the fabric, should thereby entitle themselves to an indulgence of twelve years and forty days. With this encouragement to munificence, coins flowed in to the Sacrist's exchequer as fast as tunny fish glide into the fishermen's net on a moony night, and with their aid Goldwell erected the lower stage of the presbytery, one of the southern bays of which he converted into a chantry for himself, the stone vaulting of the nave, the bosses of which exhibit his rebus, a gold well at the intersections of the groining, and as a necessary sequel to this, the magnificent flying buttresses, which were required to resist the thrust of the vaulting. The effigy of himself in his chantry we prize particularly, as the only monument of the kind which the stupid fanatical iconoclasm of the Puritans has left to us, and moreover as an excellent study of mediaeval vestments. Goldwell is vested in a superb cope (this being a departure from the usual rule of representing bishops in the chasuble, or vestment appropriated to the mass), and, notwithstanding the mutilation which the effigy has undergone from the mob which the Rebellion let loose on the church, the whole costume, which is of the richest description, is capable of being easily traced, the dalmatic, the tunicle, the stole, the albe, the maniple, the episcopal boots, the episcopal gloves, the amice with its apparel, the jewelled mitre, and, last not least, the pastoral staff, the crook of which has been knocked off, but the stem remains and shows the *vexillum* or scarf swathed round it. It is a curious circumstance connected with this effigy, that when the celebrated Polish sculptor, Mr. Geflowski, came down to take a squeeze of it for the effigy he was about to execute for the reredos in All Souls' College, where Goldwell had been a Fellow, he could not tell us, though he had frequent opportunities of examining it, whether the effigy is of stone, or marble, or alabaster, nor whether the ornamental border of the cope is an *appliqué*, or of one piece with the effigy. In the three niches over the altar of the chantry, which still remain, there formerly stood images of the Holy Trinity, to whom the church is dedicated, of St. James the Greater, and of St. James the Less, whom, therefore, Goldwell in the fifteenth century did not, with some eminent divines of the nineteenth, confound. His name was James, and, therefore, after the fashion of the times, he put himself under the patronage of the two St. Jameses. The beauty of his groined roof and his flying buttresses will not be disputed, whatever may be thought of the debased perpendicular work which he introduced into the Presbytery.

The last bishop who has left any work behind him in the cathedral (Bishop Nix) has left behind him also (and it is to be feared, only too justly) a bad name. He came in with the sixteenth century, being preferred to the see of Norwich in 1500, and holding it for thirty-five years. If one may trust the accounts of him, he seems to have been a monster of cruelty and lust (two vices not for the first time in his case

found in close alliance), and Godwin, punning upon his name, which in Latin has the meaning of "snow," observes that "nothing of snowy whiteness appeared in his heart, but that he rather deserved, on account of his lusts, to be marked with a black coal." Nix set himself to stamp out the Reformation, but the principles of it proved too strong for him. The Bible, which he sought to put down, prevailed against him, as, being a weapon of heavenly temper, it will do ultimately against all its assailants. He enjoyed, however, a short-lived triumph over the disciples of the Reformation, several of whom he sent to the stake, and among them Bilney, the instrument of Latimer's conversion, who, having in the first instance recanted and thus obtained his liberation from prison, afterwards most bravely confessed his Master before men, and went to the stake with great calmness and intrepidity. And since "the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church," who knows but that Nix by his persecutions may have really given an impulse to and helped forward that cause which he sought to put down?

This bishop completed the roofs of the cathedral by erecting a stone vaulting to the transept, such as the nave and the presbytery already had. This new roof was made necessary by a great fire which broke out in the cathedral on the night of St. Thomas's Day, 1509, the year which had seen the death of Henry VII. and the accession of Henry VIII. Nix's chantry, which occupies two bays of the nave, is specially interesting as a good specimen of that late perpendicular style, which may be said to have been the expiring effort of the art of architecture, and which culminated and reached its utmost magnificence in the chapel of Westminster Abbey, which Henry VII. built, and in which he was laid. The piscina of the altar of Nix's chantry, and the iron on which the sacring bell hung and swung, are still preserved. I will only add that the cathedral and cloister of Norwich furnish probably as rich a collection of mediæval sculptures as is to be met with anywhere. The bosses of the east walk of the cloister are the earliest in point of date, then follow those of the south, west, and north walks; then probably come those of the Bauchun Chapel. Lyhart's nave sculptures come next, many of them rude and coarsely executed, as intended to be seen from a great distance; and last of all come Nix's sculptures in the roof of the transept. They illustrate the early history of Christ, the Presentation, the Baptism, the Disputation in the Temple, and some of the early miracles.

Bishops mentioned in the foregoing sketch as having been concerned in the Architecture of Norwich Cathedral and Cloister.

| <i>Name.</i>         | <i>Date of Consecration<br/>and Death.</i> | <i>Contemporary<br/>Sovereigns.</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. HERBERT LOSINGA - | 1091—1119 -                                | William II.. Henry I.               |
| 2. EBORARD - -       | 1121—1150 -                                | Henry I., Stephen.                  |
|                      | (After being deposed in 1145.)             |                                     |
| 3. WALTER SUFFIELD - | 1245—1257 -                                | Henry III.                          |
| 4. RALPH WALPOLE -   | 1289—1302 -                                | Edward I.                           |

| <i>Name.</i>       | <i>Date of Consecration<br/>and Death.</i> | <i>Contemporary<br/>Sovereigns.</i> |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5. JOHN SALMON     | *1299—1325                                 | Edward I., Edward II.               |
| 6. THOMAS PERCY    | 1356—1369                                  | Edward III.                         |
| 7. JOHN WAKERING   | 1416—1425                                  | Henry V., Henry VI.                 |
| 8. WILLIAM ALNWICK | 1426—1449                                  | Henry VI.                           |
| 9. WALTER LYHART   | 1446—1472                                  | Henry VI. Edward IV.                |
| 10. JAMES GOLDWELL | 1472—1499                                  | Edward IV., Edward V.               |
| 11. RICHARD NIX    | 1501—1536                                  | Henry VII., Henry VIII.             |

## ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

St. Andrew's Hall, one of the best known buildings in Norwich, is but a short distance from the Cathedral, the visitor proceeding from Tombland by way of Prince's Street. This finely proportioned Perpendicular building was originally the nave and aisles of the church of the (Black) Friar Preachers or Dominicans, who settled in Norwich in the year 1226, and in 1307 united with the Friars de Sacco, or Brethren of the Sack. A church dedicated to the Virgin Mary originally occupied the site on which the hall stands. This was destroyed by fire in 1413, when the present structure was commenced by Sir Thomas Erpingham—(died A.D. 1428)—the builder of the Erpingham Gateway before mentioned, and completed by his son, Sir Robert Erpingham, a Dominican. At the dissolution of the Monasteries this church and the buildings appertaining thereto, were, on the petition of the citizens, supported by the influence of the Duke of Norfolk, and a consideration of £81 paid into the royal treasury, granted to the city for the use of the Mayor and citizens as a common hall. Subsequently, the chancel was partitioned from the nave and set apart as a place of worship for the Dutch and Flemish refugees. In 1625, the chancel was leased to the Dutch congregation, and again in June, 1718—this last lease being for a term of 200 years, at a nominal rental: once a year the chaplain to the Dutch Embassy yet preaches a sermon here. It was for some years used as a Workhouse Chapel, and since then has been held, under a sub-lease, by two or three Nonconformist bodies in succession.

\* Bishop Walpole was translated to Ely in 1299; and John Salmon, Prior of Ely, was consecrated to Norwich the same year.

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The now secularized portion of the edifice, which with its chapels was splendidly decorated while yet a church, was occasionally used for civic purposes from the time of its erection. After it passed to the city, interludes were played here on Sundays in 38th Henry VIII., and again by the King's players in Edward VI.'s reign. Here, too, the Mayors have feasted distinguished visitors and citizens from time to time, and the Guilds of the city had formerly their annual festival, the St. George's Company meeting at the stone which covered the grave of a citizen, buried in the church in the year 1511.

In St. Andrew's Hall in 1561, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Earls of Huntingdon and Northumberland, with other notable personages, were feasted by William Mingay, mayor. In 1671, Charles II., with the Queen, the Dukes of York, Monmouth, Buckingham, and other nobles, were entertained, when the king conferred the honour of knighthood upon Sir Thomas Brown, the celebrated physician, and author of "Religio Medici," &c. In 1681, the Duke of York was entertained here by the citizens. In 1776, the hall was opened as a Corn Exchange, and it was used as such till 1828. The passing of the Municipal Reform Act led to the abolition of the mayor's annual feasts, which were usually attended by from 700 to 900 ladies and gentlemen. The principal uses to which the Hall is now put are the celebrated triennial musical festivals, concerts, public political and religious meetings, &c.

St. Andrew's Hall is 124 feet long, 64 feet wide, and is Perpendicular in style. There are seven arches on each side large and lofty, of the usual Perpendicular character. Six windows of four-lights in the north aisle, the easternmost window of the south aisle, and the windows of the clerestory are beautiful examples of Perpendicular work. The roof, which is of chestnut-wood, and was, till within a few years, open-timbered—though now close-boarded—is also of Perpendicular character. The five westernmost windows of three lights in the south aisle are of the Decorated style, and probably belonged to an earlier building. The tower, which was hexagonal, stood between the nave and chancel, and fell in 1712. The stair-turret remains, at the junction of the nave and chancel. The chancel part, now the Dutch Church, 100 feet long and 32 feet wide, is Perpendicular, without aisles, with a good open-timber roof, and ten windows of five lights, also Perpendicular, while the very fine east window of seven lights is of the late Decorated style. On the north of the chancel was, till very recently,

an interesting Early English, red-brick, vaulted building, known as Beckett's Chapel. To save the expense of maintaining the fabric, the Corporation broke in the vaulting, filled the building with rubbish, and now utilize the area occupied by the building as an electric lighting station.

On the south side of the Hall, in the Green Yard, was formerly a pulpit, from which a sermon was preached every Sunday, when there was none at the Cathedral cross. In the time of the plague persons who died in the parish of St. Andrew, were buried on this side.

In the year 1863, the Hall underwent extensive restoration under the direction of the then City Surveyor, Mr. T. W. Barry, the walls being refaced with flint, the stone work repaired, the roof re-covered with lead, a porch built at the principal entrance on the south—not a very successful copy of old work—and a large west doorway made beneath a west window, where the orchestra and organ had stood for many years. The great west window, previous to this restoration, was of "poor modern tracery," and the original window having wholly disappeared, a new window was inserted, and is a fair specimen of modern work. The old door, in the Early English style, which was in the west end of the Hall, gave entrance to a small porch, 12 feet long, which, when the city acquired the building, was converted into a pantry. The principal entrance to the Hall then, as now, was by the south-west door, just outside of which there used to be a room set apart for the City Library.

The old monastic cloister had a walk round three sides of the quadrangle. The walk and the rooms above are yet complete on the south side. This walk gave entrance, through a sort of ante-chapel, to the Beckett Chapel before mentioned. In the playground of the King Edward VI. Endowed (Middle) School—formerly known as the Commercial School—may be seen the arches and upper portion of the columns of a part of the east walk: the level of the area, which was formerly the cloister, has been raised considerably. The old dormitory over this east walk is now used as school class rooms. The school occupies the site of the west walk. The old monastic buildings were used as a workhouse for the City poor during the eighteenth and the first half of this century.

The roof of the Hall is of hammer beam construction, with moulded spandrel brackets and circular shafts. From the hammer beams spring moulded arch ribs. These ribs are finished with a bead on the under side, which is decorated by spiral bands, alternately drab and oak colour. At the intersection of the main timbers at the apex of the roof are carved bosses.

At the east end is a well-proportioned new orchestra, and within a recess formed in the base of the tower is a magnificent organ, erected by public subscription, and formally presented, on October 23rd, 1880, to the Corporation, by Hugh Barclay, Esq., Treasurer of the Organ Fund, acting on behalf of the subscribers; the Mayor, Harry Bullard, Esq., acknowledging the gift. The inscription on a brass tablet over the organist's seat, reads as follows:—"This organ was built by Bryceson Brothers and Ellis, London, and erected by public subscrip-

tion, raised by a Committee, presided over by HARRY BULLARD, Esq., during the SECOND YEAR OF HIS MAYORALTY, and presented to the Corporation of the City of Norwich, October, 1880. Walter E. Hansell, William Heaver, Charles E. Noverre, Hon. Secs."

The total cost of the instrument, with hydraulic machinery for working the bellows, was £1,874 8s. 5d. The organ, which has thirty-three stops, is a very fine-toned instrument, suitable for solo playing, as well as for the support of a chorus and orchestra in performance of oratorios and other grand musical compositions. The pedal board is concave and radiating, and all the largest front pipes speak from valves placed immediately under them, actuated by pneumatic tubular transmission, instead of from their sound-boards. The swell reeds—contra fagotto, horn, oboe, and vox humana—are on separate sound-boards and extra pressure of wind, and on the great manual the horn, open diapason, harmonic flute, and tuba are on separate pallets, and have also extra pressure of wind. Portions of the front of the old organ were utilised by Mr. E. Boardman, in designing the case for the new instrument, and the ornamentation, which was also designed by him, is tasteful. Since the organ was opened, a few additional improvements have been made, and the instrument is now one of the most perfect in the United Kingdom. Edward Bennett, Esq., Mus. Doc., F.C.O., the City Organist, gives organ recitals in the Hall, on Saturday afternoons, and on the first Thursday evening in each month, during nine months of the year. The programmes are admirably arranged, and all the great masters of the organ are in their turn illustrated at these recitals.

On the walls of the Hall are portraits of Norfolk and of Norwich worthies. The fine portrait of Nelson, painted by Sir William Beechey (a Norwich artist), was the last for which the "Norfolk Hero" sat. The large historical paintings, Queen Eleanora sucking the poison from her husband's wound, and Death of Lady Jane Grey, are by W. Martin, a native of the city. Portraits of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark are hung on the west end of the Hall. That of Sir Harbord Harbord is by Gainsborough. The portraits of the Hon. Henry Hobart, Mr. John Harvey, and Mr. John Herring are by Opie. The portrait of the Right Hon. William Windham, M.P., is by Hoppner. Mr. F. Sandys was the painter of the portrait of Mr. Jacob Henry Tillett, M.P.; Mr. F. Holl of that of Mr. Harry Bullard, the most recent addition to the collection. The portrait of the Right Hon. Lord Stafford, by J. P. Knight, was presented to the city by subscription in 1865. Among the city worthies of the nineteenth century, who look down from the walls of the Hall, are, Sir Samuel Bignold, Knight, four times Mayor, and two years representative of the city in Parliament, painted by J. P. Knight; T. O. Springfield, Mayor, painted by Westcott; Charles Turner, Mayor, painted by Briggs; Henry Frances, Mayor, painted by Lane; J. S. Patteson, jun., Mayor, painted by Beechey; Robert Hawkes, Mayor, painted by Haydon; Crisp Brown, Mayor, painted by Glover; W. Hankes, Mayor, and Sir J. Yallop, Knight, Mayor, painted by Clint; William Smith, M.P., painted by Thompson—(this picture, which has no

label, is hung at the west end of the south aisle); Barnabas Leman, Mayor, and Thomas Back, Mayor, painted by Glover; Chas. Harvey, M.P., Recorder, painted by Lawrence; John Patteson, Mayor, and Robert Partridge, Mayor, painted by Beechey. There are portraits of a number of persons who held the office of Mayor in the eighteenth century, and there are also portraits, by Heins, of the Hon. Horace Walpole, M.P., Robert, Earl of Orford, and John, Lord Hobart.

Over the west window is festooned the flag of France, the ensign of the *Genereux*, and near by is the staff which carried this flag in the Battle of Aboukir. The circumstance of the capture of this flag and its presentation to the city, is set forth as follows on a brass shield, which has recently been affixed to the staff:—

“This flagstaff formerly carried the flag of France, being the ensign festooned above the west window of this Hall. This ensign (carried by the French ship *Genereux*) was taken in the Mediterranean, February 18th, 1800, by His Majesty's ship *Foudroyant* and squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson. The *Genereux*, with the *Guillaume Tell* (afterwards taken by the *Foudroyant*, *Lion*, and *Penelope*) were the only ships which escaped the memorable victory obtained by the immortal Nelson over the French at the Nile, August 1st, 1798.

“In testimony of his gratitude for the honours conferred on him by the City of Norwich, this flag and staff were in the year 1800, presented by Sir Edward Berry, Knight, formerly Captain of His Majesty's ship *Foudroyant*, to the City.”

The windows of the Hall were originally filled with stained glass, which was destroyed at an early date. The stained glass now in the Hall is of recent date, and consists of shields of arms with crests, mantlings, &c., being the armorial bearings of the several Mayors who have held office from 1855 to the present year, 1883. The first window in the north aisle is of four lights, and contains the arms of—(counting from the left hand while viewing the window). 1. John Godwin Johnson, Esq., Mayor, 1855; 2. Robert Chamberlin, Esq., Mayor, 1856 and 1871; 3. Edward Field, Esq., Mayor, 1857; 4. George Middleton, Esq., Mayor, 1858. Second Window: 1. Jacob Henry Tillett, Esq., Mayor, 1859 and 1875; 2. W. J. Utten Browne, Esq., Mayor, 1860; 3. J. Oddin Taylor, Esq., Mayor, 1861. In the centre crocket to this window are the arms of Elias Norgate, Esq., Mayor, 1785. Third Window: 1. Henry Staniforth Patteson, Esq., Mayor, 1862; 2. Osborn Springfield, Esq., Mayor, 1863; 3. Charles Edwd. Tuck, Esq., Mayor, 1864. Fourth Window: William Peter Nichols, Esq., Mayor, 1865; 2. Frederick Elwin Watson, Esq., Mayor, 1866 and 1870; 3. Jeremiah James Colman, Esq., Mayor, 1867. Fifth Window: 1. Edward Kerrison Harvey, Esq., Mayor, 1868 and 1874; 2. A. F. C. Bolingbroke, Esq., Mayor, 1869; 3. Sir Samuel Bignold, Knight, Mayor, 1833, 1848, 1855, and 1872. Great West Window: 1. S. Gurney Buxton, Esq., Mayor, 1873; 2. Richard Collier, Esq., Mayor, 1876; 3. This opening contains the Arms of the City of Norwich above the monogram of the initials of J. D. Smith, Esq., who was Mayor during 1877-8; and at the bottom

of the pane the arms of Sir Thomas de Erpingham, founder of the Hall. Then follow the arms of S. Grimmer, Esq., Mayor, 1880-81, and of W. Hunter, Esq., Mayor, 1881-82.

The late Mr. W. Mendham, Town Clerk, was at the cost of these arms of the Mayors until the time of his death. The present Town Clerk, Mr. H. B. Miller, has generously continued to contribute in this way to the beautifying of the Hall. The glass is by Messrs. J. and J. King, of this city.

VICTORIA HALL, a commodious building near to St. Andrew's Hall, and situate in St. Andrew's Broad Street, was built in the year 1831 as a Bazaar—then a fashionable diversion—the foundation stone being laid in celebration of the coronation of William IV. The Hall, which seats about 800 persons, is pleasingly decorated, and is used as a lecture room and for exhibitions of various kinds. On the first floor is a convenient sale room, and there are rooms for artists and photographers on the upper floor.

## THE NORFOLK & NORWICH MUSEUM

(The centre of the literary and scientific life of the city) is also in St. Andrew's Broad Street—almost opposite the junction of it and Exchange Street. It is a handsome building with commanding exterior, erected in 1839, and is in line with the Free Library, of which institution, one large room—under an arrangement made with the Corporation, by which the public have the right of free admission on Monday and Saturday in each week—forms a portion of the space devoted to the Museum collection. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. H. Stevenson; Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. Quinton; Curator, Mr. James Reeve. The management devolves on a committee of eighteen of the subscribers, and the condition of membership is payment of at least half-a-guinea a year. Members, in addition to a personal right to inspect the Museum every day in the week, have also the privilege of admitting their friends. This Museum is especially noteworthy for its magnificent collections of raptorial birds and fossilised mammalia remains from the Forest Bed along the coast of Norfolk. For the unrivalled completeness of the series of raptorial birds, the subscribers are indebted to their president, Mr. J. H. Gurney, who has

thus secured for the Norwich Museum a world-wide reputation amongst naturalists. The fossil mammalian remains are extremely fine, and are well known to geologists. These fossils, now placed in a room specially built for their safe custody, were, for the most part, collected by Mr. John Gunn, while he was Rector of Irstead. The room bears his name, and his portrait graces the walls of the geological room adjoining. For the convenience of visitors, there have been published two Sixpenny Guides to the Museum, viz., "A Sketch of the Collection of Raptorial Birds," by John Henry Gurney, and "A Popular Guide," by J. E. Taylor, with chapters by J. H. Gurney and H. Stevenson. We need, therefore, only briefly summarise the contents of the Museum.

In the room on the right hand of the visitor as he enters, is a varied collection such as is to be found in Museums. A bust of Porson, the celebrated Greek scholar, and a native of Worstead in this county, and one of Sir James E. Smith, the celebrated botanist, and friend of Linnæus, are placed in this room. The Chapel Room, so called from its having served as a private chapel to the Duke of Norfolk's palace, which stood on the area of which the Museum site is part—is a handsome room with beautifully floreated mouldings. It is devoted principally to Raptorial birds, shells, and minerals. The birds are arranged according to the following order: Diurnal Raptores and the Nocturnal Raptores or owls, the collection well-nigh filling this and the adjoining new Bird Room. The most noteworthy specimens are specially mentioned in the Guides above referred to. Skeletons are arranged with the stuffed specimens, so as to represent typical forms in the more important groups.

In table cases in the Chapel Room, is a fairly complete collection of British land and fresh water shells, and a well-arranged collection of marine shells, British and foreign. The complement to this collection is that in the new Bird Room, presented by Mr. T. Lombe Taylor, and made up of duplicates from his own collection of foreign shells. Six table cases in the Chapel Room contain a good typical collection of minerals. At the upper end of the same room is a recent addition to the Museum—a fine specimen of the head of an African elephant. A carved wainscot case at the lower end of the room contains Wycliffe's Bible, to the end of *Psalm*s, in manuscript—the property of the Norwich Corporation, to whom it was given by Mr. Richard Ireland in the year 1692. It is a very fine specimen, with illuminated letters at the beginning of each book and catch-words every eighth page. This Bible formerly belonged to Sir James Boleyn (died A.D. 1561)—then resident at Blickling Hall. In this case are also St. Jerome's Commentary on the Apocalypse, with several page illuminations, other old books in manuscript, and a number of early printed books, all of

which form part of the City Library, which formerly had its home in a room adjoining St. Andrew's Hall, but now fills a number of cases in the reading room of the Free Library. One of the most interesting articles on loan in this case is the miniature portrait of Oliver Cromwell, formerly in the possession of his grand-daughter, Mary Ireton, who married Nathaniel Carter, of Yarmouth, and died in the year 1677.

The Gunn Room is reached through the New Bird Room. On either side of this room, and on a table in the centre, are hundreds of fossilized remains of the animals which roamed through the ancient forest ; the stool of a fossil tree, with its roots, and specimens of the soil of the bed, with willow leaves, &c., impressed upon it, are also to be seen.

In the Geological Room adjoining, is a valuable collection of fossils from the Norwich crag, a fine collection from the crag bed at Aldeby, fossils from the London clay, chalk fossils, green sand fossils, &c. Noteworthy, also, is the display of fossil ferns, which formerly belonged to the collection of the late Mr. Woodward.

Access to the British Bird Room—a part of the Free Library building—is gained by a flight of steps. Here is to be seen a magnificent collection, duly classified. One case, at the farther side of the fire-place, is devoted to a series of specimens of the Great Bustard, a bird which formerly abounded in Norfolk, but is now extinct here. One of these is supposed to have been the last of the species bred in the county. In the same case are two Norfolk-killed Little Bustards, a rare winter visitant to our coast. There is also in this room a fine specimen of the Great Auk, and a collection of British mammalia, which, with the principal series of British birds, was formed by the late Mr. Edward Lombe, and was presented to the Museum by Mrs. E. P. Clarke. Many of the rare birds were collected by Mr. John Wolley in Lapland and elsewhere. The portrait of Mr. John Henry Gurney, the President, who has made it his life-study to enrich the Museum, has the place of honour in this room.

In one of the rooms is some very fine old woven tapestry, formerly in a chapel in Norwich Cathedral, with elaborate subjects, which as yet have not been identified. There are also several curious old views and maps of Norwich, and in cases round the walls is a collection of skins of birds of prey available for study.

In the Committee Room, where they may be inspected on application to the Curator, are a Herbarium and a fine collection of British and foreign insects, a collection of coins, Nelson autographs, and other relics ; a portrait and a bust of Nelson, the latter from a model taken from life in 1798 ; bust of Sir Cloutesley Shovel, one of the three famous naval commanders which the little hamlet of Stiffkey produced ; a portrait of Captain Manby, of rocket life-saving apparatus fame, with pictures illustrating his invention, curious old drawings, &c.

## THE EAST ANGLIAN ART SOCIETY,

Founded about five years ago, has already acquired by gift and purchase the nucleus of a collection, illustrative of

local art. The President of the Society is Mr. J. B. Morgan; the Honorary Secretary, Mr. James Reeve. The pictures are vested in six trustees, and there is a committee of management. In default of a suitable gallery for the reception of works of art—a want which, it is hoped, will be met before many years are passed—the collection of pictures belonging to the society is hung on large screens in the Chapel Room of the Museum. The collection now includes the following works by Norfolk and Norwich artists:—

#### OIL PAINTINGS.

|                                                          |    |                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| A View on the Norwich River, by John Sell Cotman         | .. | Presented by the Rev. G. W. W. Minns. |
| Landscape—Road Scene and Cattle, by G. Vincent           | .. | Purchased.                            |
| Windsor Castle, by James Stark                           | .. | Purchased.                            |
| Effect after Rain, by Henry Bright                       | .. | Purchased.                            |
| Sandlin's Ferry, by David Hodgson                        | .. | Purchased.                            |
| Iffley Mill, Oxford, by Alfred Priest                    | .. | Presented by Miss Priest.             |
| "Owlegarchy," by Alfred Priest                           | .. | Presented by Miss Priest.             |
| Sea Piece (unfinished sketch), by Alfred Priest          | .. | Presented by W. K. Bridgman, Esq.     |
| Pollard Oaks, by J. B. Ladbroke                          | .. | Presented by the Artist.              |
| Foot Bridge, by O. Short                                 | .. | Presented by the Artist.              |
| Road Scene, by O. Short                                  | .. | Presented by the Artist.              |
| Gateway and Cattle, by Henry Ninham                      | .. | Purchased.                            |
| Scene at Heigham, by J. W. Pigg                          | .. | Presented by the Artist.              |
| Flowers and Fruit, by James Sillett                      | .. | Presented by Mr. J. Sillett.          |
| Study of a Head, by John Barwell                         | .. | Presented by the Artist.              |
| Portrait of R. R. Boardman, by A. Sandys                 | .. | Purchased.                            |
| Study of a Head, the last (unfinished) work of E. Sandys | .. | Presented by Mr. A. Sandys.           |
| Fruit and Flowers, by E. H. Stannard                     | .. | Purchased.                            |
| A Fresh Breeze, by Joseph Stannard                       | .. | Purchased.                            |
| View of Gorleston Harbour, by Miles Edmund Cottman       | .. | Purchased.                            |
| View of St. Malo, by Rev. E. T. Daniell                  | .. | Presented by J. J. Colman, Esq., M.P. |

#### WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, &c.

|                                                           |    |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|
| Ely Cathedral, by Thomas Lound                            | .. | Presented by S. Gurney Buxton, Esq. |
| Whitlingham, looking toward Norwich, by J. J. Cotman      | .. | Presented by John Gunn, Esq.        |
| St. Augustine's, Norwich, by J. J. Cotman                 | .. | Purchased.                          |
| Old Tower at Carrow (a composition) by John Sell Cotman   | .. | Presented by Mr. J. Reeve.          |
| Hatfield Park, by J. Middleton                            | .. | Presented by Mrs. Middleton.        |
| Study of Cornish Rocks, by Henry Bright                   | .. | Presented by Mrs. Middleton.        |
| Two Pencil Sketches—Felled Timber, &c., by Henry Bright   | .. | Presented by ditto.                 |
| St. Leonard's Priory, by Robert Dixon                     | .. | Purchased.                          |
| The Abbot's Dining Room, Castle Acre Priory, by H. Ninham | .. | Presented by J. W. Walker, Esq.     |
| Pencil Drawing of Vessels, by Joseph Stannard             | .. | Purchased.                          |
| Two Pencil Sketches, by Alfred Priest                     | .. | Presented by W. K. Bridgman, Esq.   |
| Two Pencil Sketches of Sheringham Beach, by R. Leman      | .. | Presented by Mr. J. Reeve.          |
| View on the River Yare, by J. Thirtle                     | .. | Presented by P. E. Hansell, Esq.    |
| Breydon, and Marshes near Norwich, by S. W. Littlewood    | .. | Presented by the Artist.            |
| Flowers and Fruit, by E. Sillett                          | .. | Presented by the Artist.            |
| "The Rush-Cutter's Harvest," Wroxham, by J. W. Walker     | .. | Purchased.                          |
| A Cumberland Stream, by J. W. Walker..                    | .. | Presented by the Artist.            |

|                                                                |       |                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------|
| Dead Linnets, by Pauline Walker .. ..                          | .. .. | Presented by J. W. Walker,<br>Esq.     |
| Corn Blue-Bottles in Barley, by C. E. Buxton .. ..             | .. .. | Presented by S. Gurney<br>Buxton, Esq. |
| Havre, by Rev. E. T. Daniell .. ..                             | .. .. | Purchased.                             |
| Dartmouth Harbour, by Rev. E. T. Daniell .. ..                 | .. .. | Purchased.                             |
| Teignmouth, by Rev. E. T. Daniell .. ..                        | .. .. | Purchased.                             |
| Waterfall and Pass in Switzerland, by Rev. E. T. Daniell .. .. | .. .. | Purchased.                             |
| Autumn Fruit, by R. P. Burcham .. ..                           | .. .. | Purchased.                             |
| The Stranger's Hall, Norwich, by H. G. Barwell .. ..           | .. .. | Presented by the Artist.               |
| Thorpe Gardens, by B. G. Woodhouse .. ..                       | .. .. | Presented by the Artist.               |
| Hassingham Broad, by J. Reeve .. ..                            | .. .. | Presented by the Artist.               |
| Etching of the Old Haymarket, Norwich, by C. J. Chambers .. .. | .. .. | Presented by the Artist.               |

## SCULPTURE.

|                                                          |       |                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| A Figure of Our Saviour in Terra Cotta, by J. Bell .. .. | .. .. | Presented by the Artist.              |
| A Bust in Plaster of John Crome, by Mazzotti .. ..       | .. .. | From the Crome Memorial<br>Committee. |

## THE LITERARY INSTITUTION,

Which has its home on the first floor of the Museum with two rooms of the Free Library, was founded in 1822, and is managed by a committee of twenty-one subscribers. Librarian, Mr. John Quinton. There is a library of 26,000 volumes, especially rich in historical works. Shareholders pay an annual subscription of £1 11s. 6d.; other subscribers £2 2s.

The MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY's rooms adjoin the Literary Institution. There is here a valuable library of medical and surgical works—in all nearly 5,000 volumes, and a large number of English and foreign medical periodicals are taken. More than a hundred medical men practising in the city and county are members of this society. Secretary, Mr. John Quinton.

The NORWICH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, established in 1868, for the maintenance of a meteorological register in Norwich—Mr. John Quinton registrar—has its instruments, anemometer, rain-gauge, &c., on the roof of the Free Library. The records are filed for reference.

The NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Hon. Secretaries, Mr. R. Fitch, F.S.A., F.G.S., &c., and Rev. Charles R. Manning; Assistant Secretary, Mr. John Quinton) holds its committee meetings in the Museum, and has its financial business done at the Literary Institution. The members usually make two or three excursions during the summer, and hold the annual

meeting at the Guildhall in the spring of the year for the reading of papers, election of officers, &c. The society has published nine volumes of Transactions, and extra volumes depicting the Rood Screens in Norfolk, and the Gates of Norwich. A third and enlarged edition of Husenbeth's "Emblems of the Saints," edited by Dr. Jessopp, was issued in 1882, and the society is also publishing the "Visitation of Norfolk" from the Harleian MS. in the British Museum—a work of great value to genealogists.

The NORWICH GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. S. W. Utting and J. Orfeur), established in 1864, and the NORFOLK AND NORWICH NATURALISTS' SOCIETY (Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. H. Bidwell; Assistant Secretary, Mr. John Quinton), established in 1869, hold meetings monthly in the Museum for the reading and discussion of papers, make excursions in the summer for study in the open, and publish transactions.

### THE FREE LIBRARY,

A spacious building adjoining the Museum, erected in 1857, was for a great many years in a comatose state, the sum received from the rate under the Free Libraries Act being only barely sufficient to repay the interest on the building debt, and salary of a care-taker. It is now, however, well worked and well used by all classes. Frequent additions are made to its store of books in all departments of literature: the reference library is, as yet, most incomplete. Within the last few years several gifts of valuable scientific and technical works have been made to the library. The debt being now greatly diminished, the institution is extending its borders—a large room on the first floor being set apart as a reading and news room, well supplied with periodicals and newspapers, while the room on the ground floor is devoted wholly to the issue of books. A glass screen with swing doors has recently been erected, so that the entrance lobby might be utilized. In this lobby are to be found all the Railway Time Tables, the Army and Navy Lists, Maps of London and the Eastern Counties (from the Ordnance Survey), and a few daily, morning and evening papers. In the reading and news

room the London, provincial, local, and foreign papers are set out on reading stands. A very good supply of reviews, magazines, periodicals, and illustrated papers is available on the tables. In a special case are the latest editions of Kelly's Post Office Directories—the London Directory, and twenty-eight county or district directories, and various trade directories, peerages, baronetages, &c. Another case contains scientific reference books. The number of works in the lending department in 1877 was 4,400; in 1883 it is over 7,000; and the reference department contains more than 1,000 volumes. A collection of works, written by Norfolk and Norwich men, or having reference to or published in the district, numbers 350 volumes. The issues of books in the year 1878 was 26,308; in 1879, 30,202; in 1880, 32,034; in 1881, 32,836; and in nine months of the year 1882, 30,892. There is free admission to the Reading Room from 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.: the Lending Department is open every day, except Thursday, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Librarian, Mr. G. Easter.

The CITY LIBRARY, which is contained in handsome cases in the Free Library Reading Room, is a valuable collection of old books, many of great rarity. It was founded in 1608 "for the use and benefit of the studious in this city," but in the last century was very badly cared for. A large proportion of the volumes came to the Corporation by gift. The collection is especially rich in works of divinity, many of which issued from the press in the latter half of the 16th and the first half of the 17th century. The librarian delivers volumes only on the written authority of the Town Clerk. A printed catalogue, compiled by Mr. F. Kitton, will soon be available to the public.

On the walls of the Reading Room are hung portraits of James Poole, Mayor, painted by Bardwell; Benjamin Hancock, Mayor, painted by Adolphe; and Thomas Harwood, Mayor, painted by Heins.

The SCHOOL OF ART meets in rooms on the upper floor of the Free Library. It is under the inspection of the Science and Art Department, and there are day classes, and artisans' classes every evening. Mr. Cochrane, Head Master. Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. G. Barwell.

The DUKE OF NORFOLK'S PALACE AND GARDENS extended from the Free Library to the river Wensum. The old palace, built in the time of Henry VIII., was demolished in 1602, and a new one built by Henry, Duke of Norfolk. This was barely completed when it was pulled down by his grandson, on account of the mayor's prohibiting his comedians from entering the city with trumpets, &c. In this splendid building, Macaulay says—

"The noble family of Howard frequently resided, and kept a state resembling that of petty sovereigns. Drink was served to guests in goblets of pure gold. The very tongs and shovels were of silver. Pictures by Italian masters adorned the walls. The cabinets were filled with a fine collection of gems, purchased by that Earl of Arundel whose marbles are now among the ornaments of Oxford. Here, in the year 1671, Charles and his court were sumptuously entertained. Here, too, all comers were annually welcomed, from Christmas to Twelfth Night. Ale flowed in oceans for the populace. Three coaches, one of which had been built at a cost of £500, to contain fourteen persons, were sent every afternoon round the city to bring ladies to the festivities; and the dances were always followed by a luxuriant banquet."

Evelyn, in his Diary (under the date 1672), gives a brief account of his visit to this palace, which was then in course of building. The small portion of the fabric left standing by Duke Thomas was subsequently hired as one of the City work-houses!

A CROSS used to stand on the plain opposite the entrance to the Free Library, hence the present name, Charing Cross. Near by is the Strangers' Hall—a mansion of the time of Henry VIII.—nearly perfect.

### THE CORN EXCHANGE

Is situated in Exchange Street. A building, which was erected in 1828, when the Corn Market ceased to be held in St. Andrew's Hall, was taken down in 1861, and the present Exchange built. The interior, 125 feet by 81 feet, is well lighted, the superficial area of the glass being equal to the whole area of the hall. The height from the floor to the apex of the nave roof is 66 feet. At the east end are portraits of John Culley, the prime mover in the action which led to the founding of an Exchange, and Thomas William Coke, of Holkham, afterwards Earl of Leicester, justly regarded as the father of Norfolk agriculture. The

market is held on Saturdays, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 3 p.m., and is largely attended. During the week the Exchange is used as an auction mart.

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Stands upon the site of the old Gaol, opposite the north door of the Guildhall. It is a handsome edifice with Doric portico, and contains about 50,000 volumes. The yearly subscription is one guinea, and the management vests in the President, Vice-President, Ex-President, and a Committee of twenty-four Shareholders. The Library is rich in classics, topography, voyages, biography, and county histories. There is a reading room in the building. Librarian, Mr. Booty.

When the City Library failed to meet the wants of the studious, Mr. Philip Meadows Martineau, a celebrated Norwich surgeon, called a public meeting to consider the question of forming a public library. The result of that meeting was that one hundred persons agreed to subscribe such a sum as would found such an institution. This list of original subscribers includes the names of Bishop Bagot, William Taylor, who first made German literature known to Englishmen; Dr. Edward Rigby, a Norwich physician of great repute, whose "Letters from France," in 1789, have been recently published by his daughter, Lady Eastlake; P. M. Martineau, the then head of the Norwich family—now famous in English literature—descended from the Huguenot refugee, Gaston Martineau, a surgeon of Dieppe, who settled in the city in 1685; Robert Alderson, Recorder of Norwich, father of Baron Alderson, and grandfather of the present Marchioness of Salisbury; his brother, James Alderson, physician, father of Mrs. Opie (married to John Opie, artist, in 1798, and died in 1853, surviving her husband 46 years; during which time she for the most part resided in Norwich); Joseph Gurney, Dr. Lubbock, and many another citizen, whose name is not so well known beyond the borders of Norwich. The Library was opened in the year 1784, in the "Old Library," the room adjoining St. Andrew's Hall, where the City Library was kept. The admission fee was one guinea, and the annual subscription six shillings. The sum expended was £200 a year, and as the strictest economy was practised, and valuable donations of books were made to the Library within the first ten years after its foundation, it became worthy of the city. It was then removed to the Chapel of the disused Duke of Norfolk's palace—now, as we have mentioned, a portion of the Museum buildings—where it was lodged till the year 1835, when the present building was erected on a site leased by the Norwich Corporation.

On the walls of the Public Library are hung portraits of Jeremiah Ives, sen., Mayor (one of the founders of this institution), painted by

Stoppelaer ; Simeon Waller, William Wiggett, William Clarke, and Francis Arnam, each of whom served the office of Mayor in the first half of the eighteenth century—the painter of each of these pictures, Heins ; and John Goodman, Mayor, painted by Bardwell. In the Committee Room are portraits of P. M. Martineau, William Taylor, and Robert Alderson, and a medallion portrait of Mrs. Opie.

## THE GUILDHALL.

“That quaint but beautiful old ‘stud-work’ chamber, the seat of civic honour, power, and glory.”—*Rambles in an Old City*.

This ancient building is situated at the north-west end of the Market Place, and is used as an Assize and Sessions Court, for Town Council and School Board Meetings, and as a Police Station.

A portion of the site upon which the Guildhall stands was originally occupied by a small thatched building called the Toll Booth. When the citizens received their Corporation Charter from Henry IV, this was taken down, and the present building commenced in 1408. An extract from Blomefield shows the respect entertained for the liberty of the subject in this good old time : “Each constable had a warrant to press workmen, citizens, and foreigners, to work at the Gild-hall every day, from five o’clock in the morning to eight at night, as often as there was occasion.” The prisons were used in 1412, and the edifice completed in 1413, “when the windows of the Council Chamber were glazed and the chequer table placed in it.” In 1435 a tower—in the lower part of which was the prison known as “little ease!”—was added. It fell in 1511, and was never restored. “In 1440 all the city records, which, till that time, had been dispersed in the Monastery of the White Friars, the Chapel in the Field, &c., were collected together and deposited here.” In 1568 the west end of the Hall was rebuilt. When Queen Elizabeth visited the city in 1578, there was a magnificent banquet in the common Council Chamber ; and a “pageant,” devised for the amusement of her majesty, went off with great spirit. In one of the vaulted dungeons in the basement of the building, Thomas Bilney, the martyr, was imprisoned, and there tested his powers of endurance by holding his finger in the lighted flame of a candle, to prove his willingness to suffer his coming martyrdom. In 1597, order was made that “the rooms at the east end of the Guyld-hall, heretofore used for a common gayle, shall cease to be used for a prison.” In 1660 the lower room at the west end, now used as an assize court, was set apart as a cloth hall, and the room above as a place for the sale of foreign yarn. The Council Chamber was considerably enlarged and improved at the commencement of the present century, and subsequently the ceiling which hid its ancient roof was removed.

The building is a very fine specimen of flint work with freestone diamond work, and the cornices, window frames, and battlements in freestone. Some of the principal Perpendicular windows, with flowered

points to the cusps, still remain ; but the greater number are modern, as are also the additions upon the south, where formerly was a chapel dedicated to St. Barbara, in which the prisoners assembled for divine worship. Upon the site of this chapel is a porch. Adjoining the east side is the POLICE OFFICE. In the front of the building, towards the Market Place, are square panels, with remains of shields and supporters of the time of Henry VIII.

The interior is chiefly modern, with the exception of the room called the Mayor's Council Chamber—in the front towards the Market Place—which retains much of the furniture of the time of King Henry VIII., and “is an interesting specimen of the arrangement of a court of justice at that period. When the tower fell in 1511, the roof of the Council Chamber was destroyed. It was repaired and restored in 1534, to which period the present fittings may be referred. The woodwork is ornamented with the linen panel, and with small figures of a lion, greyhound, and dragon, used as poppies. In the panels are the arms of Henry VIII., Norwich, the Mercers, St. George's Guild, the Grocers, and Merchant Adventurers.” Many quaint and curious devices are yet to be seen in the relics of the painted glass which used to make glorious this meeting-place of the aristocracy of city worthies, the Mayor, Sheriff, and Aldermen. This painted glass was of different periods. Among the shields of arms yet remaining emblazoned are those of the Scriveners, the City of Norwich, the arms of Robert Browne (Mayor, 1522), the rebus of Bishop Goldwell (mentioned in the description of the Cathedral), a merchant's mark impaling the Grocers' Company, the arms of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester—whose name naturally recalls that of Amy Robsart, and Scott's novel, “Kenilworth” (both Dudley and Robsart were connected with the county of Norfolk)—and a rebus of an old citizen, Thomas Newton—a barrel set on end with N.E.C. inscribed above. The curiously carved old desk, before which the Mayor sits, was once the reading desk in the chapel of St. Barbara already alluded to.

The principal object of interest to the stranger to be seen in this room is a glass case, containing the sword of the Spanish Admiral Don Xavier Francisco Winthuysen, who died of his wounds at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, February 14th, 1797; its white vellum sheath, ornamented with silver, and the letter which accompanied the presentation to the Mayor, written by Nelson on board the Irresistible, off Lisbon, February 20th, 1797, in which are narrated the particulars of its coming into the possession of the great captain. Next in order of interest is the admirable portrait (over the door) of the now world-famous Norwich artist, John Crome, the “Old Crome” of the art world. This portrait, painted by Dr. Woodhouse, of Caius College, Cambridge, was presented to the city by Joseph Crome, son of “Old Crome.” Another portrait, painted by Opie, is now in the possession of J. J. Colman, Esq., M.P. On the right hand the visitor will see a portrait of Archbishop Parker (dated 1573, two years before his death), a native of the city, educated at the Grammar School, and founder of a lectureship in one of the city churches, but better known to the world for his zeal in promoting the Reformation, and restraining

the Puritans, and for his superintendence of the issue of the Scriptures known as the Bishop's Bible (completed in 1568). Here, too, is a portrait of Lord Chief Justice Coke—born at Mileham, and buried at Tittleshall, Norfolk—painted in 1587, while as yet he had only reached the Recordership of Norwich—the second step in the ladder of success, whose topmost round was the position of Lord Chief Justice of England, whence he was removed by Lord Chancellor Egerton, because of his “excessive popularity,” but as a fact, because of his antagonism to an extension of the king's prerogative. His title to the esteem of lawyers is great—“confessedly the greatest master of English law”—to the remembrance of the people it is greater, since, in his old age, when he was a member of Parliament, he was greatly instrumental in the House of Commons in 1621, in putting on its journals ‘the famous record of English Parliamentary liberties, a declaration which so maddened King James that he sent for the journals and tore the page out of the book in the presence of his ministers. Most of the numerous portraits on the walls of this room are those of citizens who either represented the city in Parliament or served as Mayor in the 16th and 17th centuries—the more noteworthy pictures being those of William Barnham, M.P., Mayor, 1658, 1660; Barnard Church, Mayor, 1651, M.P., 1654, 1655; Peter Reade, a distinguished person in the wars of Charles V., whose benevolence to the city is thus honoured; and Algernon Percy, Priest, 1549, brother of the Duke of Northumberland, who built the original Duke's Palace, previously mentioned.

The room opposite the Council Chamber, on whose walls are portraits of former Mayors and City Officials, was formerly the meeting place of the Common Councilmen. It is now devoted to the holding of Petty Sessions daily, and is conveniently arranged for the purpose.

The CITY RECORDS, which are very valuable, are kept in a room on the second floor.

In the Committee Room below, is stored the rich CORPORATION PLATE, the most noteworthy specimens being a noble standing salt of silver gilt—the gift of Peter Reade, and a magnificent laver and ewer of silver gilt, presented to the city by the Hon. Henry Howard in 1663. The principal subject of the laver is the triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite embossed in very high relief. Reproductions of these splendid specimens of goldsmith's work are to be seen in the South Kensington Museum. Among the regalia is a curious silver-gilt mace, which still has as its ornaments, some of its brilliant setting of crystals—the gift of Queen Elizabeth; also maces presented to the city by the Duke of Norfolk and Sir Robert Walpole; maces that belonged to the St. George's Company, a sword of justice, &c. In this room too is Snap Dragon—a wicker-work covered Dragon, which used to figure in the guild and civic pageants.

A small room adjoining the Committee Room, which used to serve as the Town Clerk's Office, is now elegantly fitted as the Mayor's Parlour.

The ASSIZE and QUARTER SESSIONS COURT—which is altogether

unworthy of the city—is the large room on the ground floor, Cloth Hall. Her Majesty's Judges charge the city Grand Jury in this Court, but usually try the prisoners and hear the civil causes in the more commodious Shirehall.

The Corporate Body consists of a Mayor, Deputy Mayor, and Sheriff—(chosen annually), 16 Aldermen, and 48 Councillors—the latter elected by the ratepayers in eight wards. The division of Norwich into Wards, which was made on the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, has, by the growth of the population and its wide diffusion outside the old city walls, become so unequal that there is great need for a re-arrangement of the areas. Most of the business of the Corporation is transacted by Committees, of which there are seventeen. The head of the executive department is the Town Clerk and Clerk to the Sanitary Authority, Mr. H. B. Miller. The City Treasurer is Mr. E. S. Steward; the Medical Officer of Health, Mr. T. W. Crosse; the City Engineer and Surveyor to the Sanitary Authority, Mr. P. P. Marshall, C.E.; the City Surveyor, Mr. W. W. Lake; Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. Denny.

The MUNICIPAL OFFICES have, within the last few years, been conveniently arranged in a modern building opposite the Guildhall, which was erected for other purposes. The City Treasurer's Office and the Cashier's Department of the Sanitary Authority are situate on the ground floor; the Town Clerk's Offices on the first floor; the Engineer's, Surveyor's, and Inspector's Offices adjoin this building, and have also entrances from the Fish Market.

The Magistracy are the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder—Mr. J. W. Metcalfe, Q.C.—and a large body of Magistrates, who sit in Petty Sessions daily and in Quarter Sessions. Magistrates' Clerk, Mr. G. B. Kennett; Clerk of the Peace, Mr. E. C. Bailey; Coroner, Mr. E. S. Bignold. There is a large police force with a staff of detectives—the police being also the Fire Brigade—all under the command of Mr. R. Hitchman as Chief Constable and Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and under the supervision of a Police Committee of the Town Council.

**The city sends two REPRESENTATIVES TO PARLIAMENT.**

They are now J. J. Colman, Esq., of Carrow House; and Jacob Henry Tillett, Esq., of Carrow Abbey.

### THE MARKET PLACE,

A large area, now paved with wood, was anciently the Magna Croft, or great croft of the castle. It is bounded on the castle side by the shops on the Gentlemen's Walk. A cross formerly stood in its centre, a curious octagonal Gothic structure, built by Bishop Nix in 1501—3, "as lofty, beautiful, and commodious as any in England." It contained a small chapel or oratory: being decayed, it was taken down in 1732. A fine bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington occupies a commanding position. The market is entirely open, and upon the Saturday, the principal Market-day, it presents a scene of bustling activity. The south side and centre are chiefly taken up by the country house-wives, for the sale of butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, and meat. The Guildhall end is used for the sale of vegetables and general garden produce. The floral display during the summer months is very large. The seed and skin market is held upon a plain called the Old Haymarket, at the southern end of the Gentlemen's Walk, and opposite the SAVINGS' BANK, a structure in the Italian style. On the western side of the Market-place is the FISH MARKET, usually well supplied with every description of fish in season, but not so good a commercial investment as was hoped for by the Corporation. The visitor cannot fail to take note of the fine church of St. Peter Mancroft at the south-west corner of the Market Place, though its beauties are partially hidden by places of business. A description of the building will be found under the heading "Churches."

### THE BETHEL HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS

Stands in the street of the same name opening from the upper gates of St. Peter's. The site of the Hospital was that of the old City Committee House, which was blown up with 98 barrels of gunpowder, during a tumult in the year 1648, killing and wounding 100 persons. This unfortunate

affair was occasioned by the refusal of the mayor to grant a petition and complaint presented by the parliament party, praying for the defacing of the crucifix on the Cathedral gate and in churches, and other matters which were considered requisite to a thorough reformation. This hospital was founded by Mrs. Mary Chapman, widow of a rector of St. Lawrence, in 1714, and endowed by her will with all her estates. Its management is in the hands of seven trustees, who are empowered to keep as many lunatics gratis as the revenues will allow. With the help of additional benefactions, about 40 patients are now maintained upon the foundation, and about the same number are admitted on payment. There is a handsome committee room containing several portraits, one of which is that of the foundress, painted in 1724.

The narrow Lady Lane leading from Bethel Street opens on to the Theatre Plain, where is the GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL of the Public Day Schools Company, held in a large building erected in 1754 as an Assembly Room, on the site of the College of St. Mary in the Field. There are in the building a vestibule 15 feet wide, projecting about 26 feet in front; class rooms; the old "ball rooms," 66 feet long by 23 wide, and 50 by 27; and between these the "tea room," 27 feet square. The school meets a public want, and has been successful. The building is the property of the Company.

The THEATRE ROYAL is situated at a short distance from the plain. It was built in 1826, adjoining the site of the old theatre, which was built in 1757. The interior is upon the model of Drury Lane, but has been allowed to fall into a state which compares badly in other respects with theatres in most large towns.

### CHAPEL FIELD,

Or Croft, which was formerly an appurtenance to the Deanery and College in the Field, is now a pleasant resort. At the dissolution of religious houses the croft was granted to John Brampton, Esq., from whom it came to Alderman Wolsey. In 1569 he sold it to John Aldryck, Thomas Parker, Thomas Peck, and Thomas Layer, citizens and

aldermen, in trust for the corporation, who thenceforth from time to time leased it, sometimes as arable land but usually as pasture. The Field was in old times a favourite practising ground for bow men; the city wall then bounded it. Many years ago the Water Works Company had its reservoir in the centre of the Field. About twenty years ago the late Mr. John Oddin Taylor desired to lay it out as an ornamental garden for the citizens, and sums of money were subscribed for the purpose, but as the corporation did not second his efforts the project fell through, and the money was returned to the subscribers. In 1865 a site was granted, in the south-west corner of the Field, to the City Rifle Volunteer Battalion for the erection of a Drill Hall. The Field was at the same time enclosed with a massive iron railing, thus greatly altering its appearance from that presented in the picture by Old Crome, now in the South Kensington Museum, though the splendid avenues of trees still remain nearly as they were in his day. Some old buildings which abutted on to the city walls, at the same time came into the possession of the corporation, and as a part of the scheme of enclosure, these were removed, as well as a portion of the ruinous old wall, though one of the towers was utilized for the Drill Hall, and another remains in the enclosure. Thenceforth the Chapel Field became the resort of children and of youths, as a cricket ground, until it became an annoyance to the public. This led to a strong demand for the improvement of the Field, and the Town Council at length referred the matter to a committee which ultimately was commissioned to carry out the work. The ground was thoroughly drained and grass seed laid down, the walks arranged with an eye to effect, trees planted, numerous flower beds provided, and a range of glass houses built from which to supply the flowers needed to make the Chapel Field Gardens a pleasure to the public. In the centre of the Gardens was erected the ORNAMENTAL PAVILION in cast and wrought iron, designed by the late Mr. Thomas Jeckyll, manufactured by Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, and Barnards of this city, and exhibited by the firm at the United States Centenary Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876. The firm offered

to erect this splendid piece of iron work in the Gardens for a sum which bore a very small proportion to the value of the Pavilion; the offer was accepted, and the money raised by public subscription. The Pavilion has a gravelled area round its base, where under the shade of the trees the citizens enjoy the music of the band which, during the summer months, plays on Thursdays, the upper floor of the structure being admirably adapted as a band-stand. The following is a description of the Pavilion:—

This Pavilion, which was designed for a lawn or ornamental grounds, is 35 feet long by 18 feet wide, by 35 feet high to the extreme ridge. It is mounted upon a dais of four steps. It has two floors, the upper of which is reached by a spiral staircase. It is supported by 28 square columns placed 2 feet 6 inches apart. The ornament in the shafts of these columns is of a very rich and varied character. At a height of 7 feet 6 inches from the ground, a transom bar connects the columns. The lower Verandah is supported by cast iron brackets, firmly secured to the columns.

The outlines of these brackets are in all cases alike, but the enrichment of their spandrels is varied by bas-reliefs, the subjects of which are studies from the "Apple Blossom, with flying Birds," "Whitethorn, with Pheasants," "Scotch Fir, with Jays," "Sunflower," "Chrysanthemum, Narcissus, Daisy and Grass, with a Crane and rising Lark," &c., &c. These brackets further support the gutter and cresting of the lower roof. The cresting forms a wavy line which is surmounted at intervals by fans richly carved, having for their subjects studies from the rose, honeysuckle, chrysanthemum, hydrangia, &c. Between each column, beneath the transom bar, is a richly-carved pendentive ornament forming an arch. Above the transom bar, and between it and the gutter, are richly-carved open-work key pattern panels, in which are numerous medallions of various designs, being studies from butterflies, bees, birds, fish, and many quaint and geometrical patterns.

The upper floor is surrounded by a wrought-iron balcony railing, 4 feet high, of a light and severe design, showing how much grace can be produced by straight lines when they are properly arranged. An elaborate spiral staircase connects the upper with the lower floor.

The upper roof is supported in its turn by 20 columns of a similar design to the lower ones. These are connected by a transom bar, above which is a rich open-work fish-scale panel supporting the upper gutter, with cresting and fans of a like character to the lower ones. The brackets, however, upon these columns are of a different outline from the lower ones, and the spandrels are filled with many designs of a bolder character. Between each bracket, both upper and lower, is a richly ornamented ceiling of a combined floral and geometrical pattern, the chrysanthemum being taken as the type for its ornament.

The roof (the rafters of which are of wrought T iron), is covered with zinc, in curved tiles, and is surmounted by an elaborately carved cresting. The fascia and pendant beneath the balcony, and overhanging the lower roof, is of a quaint and effective design.

One of the most important and novel features of this work is the railing which surrounds the entire building. This is 4 feet 6 inches high, and is entirely of wrought iron. The sunflower has been taken as the type for its ornament. The railing is divided into 72 panels, each of which is occupied by a sunflower 3 feet 6 inches high, the flower itself being 11 inches in diameter, having carefully veined leaves, six in number to each flower. The appearance of this railing is of a most striking and unusual character, and as a piece of workmanship it is unrivalled of its kind.

The portion of the Chapel Field area along which the city wall used to extend, has been enclosed as a CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND. Here, through the generosity of Mr. Henry Birkbeck, a complete set of gymnastic apparatus is provided for the enjoyment of young people.

The DRILL HALL, which has an unencumbered area of 145 feet by 60 feet, stands on a site in the north-west corner of the Field, leased by the Corporation to the City Rifle Volunteer Battalion, and was opened in the year 1866 by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. There is a convenient armoury on the upper front of the Hall, and one of the old towers of the city wall has been restored to serve as an Orderly Room. The Hall is a pleasing imitation of an old English Castellated building.

The CITY GAOL, which was built in 1827 at a cost of £30,000, formerly stood within a few score yards of the Drill House at the junction of four main thoroughfares. It passed to the Prison Commissioners in 1878. Subsequently the building and the site of 1½ acres were sold by public tender.

The ground lately occupied by the City Gaol is now being used for the purpose of building a

### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

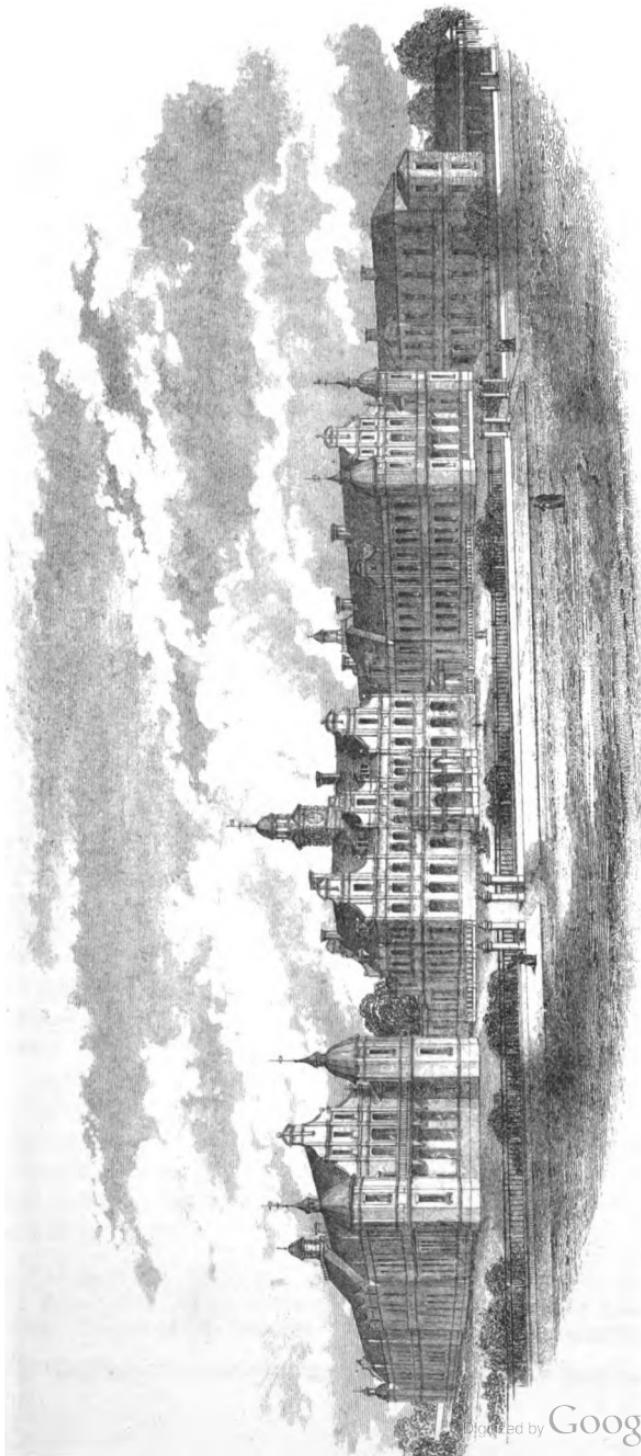
which will be erected at the cost of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. It will be built of stone in the Early English style, and will consist of a nave, two aisles, transept, central tower, and chancel. The entire length of the church will be 230 feet.

The old path at the foot of and outside the city wall from St. Giles' Gates to St. Stephen's Gates, now forms the wide street known as Chapel Field Road.

## THE NORFOLK & NORWICH HOSPITAL.

This memorial of the benevolence of the present generation is situated without St. Stephen's Gates. On a portion of the present site there was erected and opened on Nov. 7th, 1772, a neat Hospital in the form of a letter H, at a cost of £9,295. The foundation stone was laid March 1st, 1771, by Mr. William Fellowes. It has been supported by voluntary contributions, and is of very great value to the sick, the suffering, and the afflicted poor of the county and city. In the course of years additions were made to the fabric, bringing up the total outlay on the building to a sum exceeding £21,000. These additions greatly lessened the chances of the Hospital as a place for the healthful treatment of patients ; the simplicity of the original building, well adapted to maintain the free circulation of air, being lost in the additions made to the centre building, and adjacent to the wings. In the course of years the city had also closed its embraces round the hospital grounds, still further impeding the necessary exposure of the wards to health-giving breezes. The result was that the wards became unhealthy (from a surgical point of view), a good many deaths followed on operations, and it became evident that some material improvement must be effected. Moreover, with the installation of a Lady Superintendent and her staff of Trained Nurses, more accommodation was found to be necessary. The old garden of the Hospital had been made use of as a site for wash-houses and laundries, where the latest improvements in cleansing and disinfecting linen had been adopted. Fortunately, just then a house and garden, situated to the south-west of the Hospital, and shutting it in on that side, were obtainable, and these were bought, to serve first for the use of the nurses and isolation of severe surgical cases, and also to permit of Hospital extension when it had been finally determined on. Many were the suggestions made, but the members of the medical and surgical staff were

almost unanimous in favour of an entirely new building, Mr. Cadge, the Senior Surgeon, and Dr. Michael Beverley, one of the Assistant Surgeons, (who had especially exerted himself in the question of the improvement of the arrangements while he was yet House Surgeon), with untiring energy made the public familiar with the imperfections of this Hospital when compared with others in England and on the continent. The question of a new *versus* an improved Hospital was ultimately brought near its solution by the offer of a handsome sum of money, on the condition that an entirely new building be provided. This offer was followed by others on the same condition. Mr. Cadge, the Senior Surgeon, undertook the duty of chief pleader with the happiest results, interesting the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, the Lord Lieutenant of the County and the President of the Institution, in the scheme, and through his lordship's influence also gaining the favour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. A county and city meeting was held in St. Andrew's Hall, the Prince presiding and the Princess being present, and subscriptions were rapidly sent in. The site on the south-west side of the old Hospital was cleared ; designs by Mr. E. Boardman, F.R.I.B.A., of Queen Street, Norwich, and Mr. T. H. Wyatt, F.R.I.B.A., of London, were accepted, and the first stone was laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Patron, on June 17th, 1879. The old Hospital remained intact until the pavilion thus begun, with the centre administrative block of buildings, had been completed. When these had been formally opened on July 7th, 1881, and the occupation completed ten days later, the demolition of the greater portion of the old fabric was undertaken. Only the north-east wing was reserved, to serve as the out-patients' department, (wholly apart from the Hospital proper) the pathological museum, dormitories for the nurses, and four isolation rooms for infectious diseases ; and on the remaining area there has been erected a second pavilion for the accommodation of in-patients. The work was contracted for in two sections, the amount being £31,456 for the first stage, and £19,772 for the second stage. The Earl of Leicester's subscription took the practical form of an investment of the magnificent sum



THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL.



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of £15,000 in Indian Railway Stock, in the names of Trustees, as an inalienable Endowment Fund for the benefit of the Hospital, producing a revenue of nearly £600 per annum. While the work of building the first pavilion was going on, an opportunity offered itself of purchasing an adjoining property of upwards of two acres in extent. This was bought out of the Hospital Funds, but as the property produces a rental of about £140, there is no diminution of the income of the charity. The Hospital is thus effectually guarded against enclosure on the only side in danger of such a misfortune, and space is available should there at any future time be need for further extension. The total area, now enfranchised, which the Hospital owns, is nearly eight acres. It was at one time believed that it would be necessary to defer the completion of the building as planned in its entirety, the subscription list being almost at a standstill, but this was obviated by an offer made through Mr. Cadge, which re-opened the fountain of benevolence. A Governor, whose name is not known to the public, offered to give a sealed bond guaranteeing to repay, at the death of himself and his wife, any sum not exceeding £10,000 which the Board might be called upon to expend in completing the new buildings, provided £5,000 were subscribed by the public. The Earl of Leicester headed the list with the munificent subscription of £2,000, which sum was to be added to his special Endowment Fund, bringing it up to the £15,000 already mentioned, if the £5,000 were otherwise provided. This result was attained, the Board of Management draws on its investments for £10,000, and holds the duly prepared bond as a security for its repayment at some future time. The total outlay on the new buildings, and the furnishing of the same, will amount to about £51,456. The Hospital now compares favourably with any similar institution in the kingdom. The plate which, by the kind consent of the Board of Management, obtained through Mr. T. R. Tallack, the Secretary, we are enabled to insert, is a view of the Hospital as completed.

The new Hospital is planned on the pavilion system, similar to that adopted in the new St. Thomas' Hospital on the banks of the Thames, opposite the Houses of Parliament. The style of architecture is an

adaptation of the Queen Anne style to modern needs, the materials used being red brick and white stone dressings. The administrative block which is in the centre is an imposing pile of buildings, with a well-proportioned covered carriage way at the entrance. The arms of the Prince of Wales (the Princess's being quartered with them) are borne on the stone work of this portion of the building. A cupola and tower, in which is a handsome clock striking the hours, give a pleasing look of completeness to this block. The only connection the administrative section has with the pavilion on either side, is by a corridor one storey high, with windows on both sides to secure a free circulation of air from front to back.

The administrative block consists of a basement and three storeys above. The basement contains the kitchen, a room 51 feet square, well lighted and ventilated, surrounded by the housekeeper's room, servants' hall, scullery, stores, &c.; a wide corridor runs east and west, and lifts are provided for sending the food to the patients, and for hoisting coals. On the ground floor an entrance corridor 12 feet wide leads into a waiting hall about 40 feet square. On the right of the entrance are porter's room, the library, surgery, dresser's room, and dispensary. On the left are the secretary's room, the board room, the matron's and store rooms. On the first floor are situated resident officers' sitting rooms and bed rooms.

In the rear of the administrative block is the operating block, a one-storey building, consisting of an operating theatre, about 40 feet by 20 feet, well lighted, surrounded by six small wards for one and two patients; also with scullery, nurses' bed room, bath, and lavatory; the whole approached from the main corridor, but sufficiently recessed from it to ensure privacy and quiet.

The pavilions lie on the right and left of the administrative block, and, as we have said, communicate therewith by a lengthy, well-ventilated corridor, 10 feet wide. They are some 260 feet long and 29 feet wide, two stories high (the centre being raised to form an attic storey), and with octagonal turrets at each of the four corners, in which are bath rooms, water closets, &c. Each wing is divided into large wards for 24 beds each, with nurses' rooms, ward sculleries; and there are also a number of smaller single wards. The ventilation is by large windows on each side and at the end of the wards; while communication with the turrets is only had by passing through a well-ventilated lobby. The upper storeys of the pavilions are approached by a spacious central staircase, abundantly lighted and ventilated. Each floor thus forms by itself, for all practical purposes, a separate hospital. For the special treatment of children's cases, two wards, one of thirteen beds and the other of four beds, have been provided in the north-east pavilion.

In the rear of the new buildings, and on the city side of the area, a new chapel in the Gothic style is provided.

The out-patients' department is now most amply provided for. The block reserved from the old hospital, has on the ground floor separate rooms for three physicians and the two assistant surgeons. On the same floor, but at the farther part of the block, is the Museum, con-

taining a large collection of rare pathological specimens and cabinets of the calculi removed from patients in the hospital, numbering over 1,100. At the extreme end of the block, most distant from the outpatients' department, are four wards for infectious cases. In the upper floor of the block, are the nurses' dormitories, bath rooms, &c.

The wash-houses and laundry are fitted up with a powerful steam engine, boilers, washing machinery of the most perfect character, and hot-air chambers for drying linen. A disinfecting chamber which may be heated to any required temperature is also provided.

Returning to the centre block, the visitor sees on the right a tablet inscribed with the fact of the stone underneath having been laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Patron, and on the left, a marble tablet briefly recording the history of the charity. In the Board room are several noteworthy portraits. Here is the portrait of William Fellowes, of Shotesham (before mentioned), who has the honour of being the Founder of the Hospital; of P. M. Martineau (by Sir Wm. Beechey), who gave his services to the charity in its early days; of James Alderson, M.D. (by Opie); and of Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., the famous physician, who in 1642 published his famous book, "Religio Medici," and in 1636 settled in the city and acquired a large practice as a physician and a wider reputation as an author. This Norwich worthy died in the year 1682, and was buried in St. Peter Mancroft Church, to the wardens of which parish this portrait belongs. John Evelyn, in his Diary, gives us a quaint picture of Sir Thomas Browne in his Norwich home:—"His whole house and garden being a paradise and cabinet of rarities, and that of the best collection, especially medals, books, plants, and natural things. Amongst other curiosities, Sir Thomas has a collection of the eggs of all the foule and birds he could procure, that country (especially the promontary of Norfolck) being frequented, as he said, by severall kinds which seldom or never go farther into the land, as cranes, storkes, eagles, and variety of water foule." Other portraits in the Board Room are William Dalrymple, surgeon; Arthur Tawke, M.D., formerly physician; Edward Rigby, M.D., Dr. Wright, Dr. Manning, J. G. Crosse, F.R.S., Warner Wright, M.D., Dr. Caius (a copy of the portrait of this Norwich worthy of the 16th century, hung in the College he endowed at Cambridge, and which takes his name); Dr. Richard Lubbock, Dr. Edward Lubbock, Henry Reeve, M.D. (whose interesting "Journal of a Residence at Vienna and Berlin in the eventful winter, 1805-6," has been published by his son\*); Dr. Ranking, Dr. Edward Copeman, Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Firth. This room is also ornamented with a good impression of Rembrandt's celebrated etching, "The Raising of Lazarus," the gift of a former Governor, who evidently had a good

\* Dr. Reeve was a Suffolk man, who studied surgery and anatomy under P. M. Martineau, was a contributor when yet only 22 years old to the first numbers of the *Edinburgh Review*, and a man marked out for distinction in his profession and in science. On his return from the Continent he settled as a physician in Norwich, but his health failed, and he died in 1814, just as he had entered upon his 35th year. A tablet, with an inscription in Latin, setting forth his many excellent qualities, is to be seen on the walls of the Octagon Chapel.

idea of the fitness of things. In the Physicians' Room or Library, on the right of the corridor, is a painting in oils by Joseph Brown, a Norwich artist—subject, The Good Samaritan. On the wall are also portraits of Sir James Paget, Professor Humphrey, and other surgeons of repute in the present day.

The heating of the whole building is done by open fires in the wards and principal rooms, supplemented by hot-water coils and pipes, and all the corridors are heated by hot-water coils. A hot and cold water service is laid over the whole hospital, two sets of boilers being fixed in a central position, so arranged that each or either can be used together or separately for the whole hospital. The building is also fitted with speaking tubes and electric bells.

Special arrangements are made for ventilating the pavilions and operating block. The wards and over-kitchen are built on the fire-proof principle, with iron girders and concrete; hydrants are, however, fixed in suitable positions inside and outside the establishment.

All the cooking is arranged to be done by gas, as it is believed that that system is more economical, cleanly, and effectual than cooking by coal fires.

The architects whose plans were adopted were, as we have said, Messrs. Boardman and Wyatt. Mr. Wyatt, however, died soon after the work had been begun, and the carrying out of the whole has, therefore, been under the direction of Mr. Boardman. The contractors were Messrs. J. W. Lacey and Co.

The physicians and surgeons attend in turn every Saturday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take in patients; and they attend every Wednesday at the same hour, to prescribe to the out-patients. The Board of Management meet every Saturday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to transact the business of the Hospital. The Governors would be glad if such gentlemen and clergymen as approve of the undertaking would trouble themselves to inform their neighbours of the nature and utility of this Hospital, and promote subscriptions towards the annual support of it. Printed copies of the laws, which have been drawn up for the government of the Hospital, and printed letters for recommending patients, may be had by applying to the Secretary. Any governor requiring extra forms of recommendation can be supplied with them (within the limit of his subscription) on application to the Secretary. Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Gurneys, Birkbecks, Barclay, and Buxton; Messrs. Lacons, Youell, and Co.; The National Provincial Bank of England (Limited); The London and Provincial Bank (Limited), Norwich. Donors of fifty guineas at one time become Governors for life.

The income of the charity is about £6,000 per annum; the expenditure has of late years exceeded that sum. Of the total income, about £2,200 is received by annual subscriptions; about £800 by collections in churches and chapels, for the most part as Harvest Thanksgivings; and about £500 from the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund which exists in the city. For the purpose of completing the good work undertaken, a Ladies' Auxiliary was started and has collected a goodly sum; there is also a Chapel Repair Fund, and a Samaritan Fund.

The total number of in-patients treated in the Hospital since its foundation in the year 1770 to the end of the year 1882 was 70,943, and of out-patients, 80,577. Instead of 100 to 120 beds as in the old hospital, there is to be in the new hospital 150 beds in working order, and 70 more than that number for an emergency. One-fourth of the available space will be always empty, with the doors and windows open, and thus being effectually purified and rendered free from any possible risk of disease.

Visitors desiring to contribute towards this excellent charity will find a box for the receipt of donations in the Cathedral nave as well as at the Hospital.

Patron—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Patroness—H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

Officers : President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of the County ; Vice-President—The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich ; Treasurer—Henry Birkbeck, Esq. ; Auditors—The Rev. H. Howes and C. Louis Buxton, Esq. ; Trustees—Sir R. W. P. Beauchamp, Bart., Sir F. G. M. Boileau, Bart., Major Bourchier, and F. E. Watson, Esq. Physicians—Dr. Eade, Dr. Bateman, and Dr. Taylor. Surgeons—W. Cadge, Esq., T. W. Crosse, Esq., and C. Williams, Esq. Assistant Surgeons—Dr. Beverley and H. S. Robinson, Esq. A Board of Management consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and 18 elected Governors, the President, the Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Auditors, the Honorary Medical and Surgical Officers, and the House Visitors for the week ; House Surgeon—Mr. D. D. Day ; House Steward and Secretary—Mr. T. R. Tallack ; Lady Superintendent—Miss A. S. Adam ; Dispenser of Medicine and Analyst—Mr. W. G. Crook.

A few yards beyond the entrance to the Hospital there stands a public Drinking Fountain, a bequest of Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., of Ketteringham—an accomplished descendant of the ancient Languedoc family of Boileau de Castelnau. A Protestant member of the family, faithful to his religion, suffered an imprisonment extending over ten years and six months, when death released him. His son—a Huguenot refugee, commanded a corps of French gentlemen under Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim. The great grandson of Marlborough's captain was promoted to a baronetcy, and Sir John P. Boileau was his descendant. The style of the fountain is most unusual ; it was the design of the late Mr. Thomas Jeckyll, previously mentioned as the artist whose ideas are embodied in the ornamental iron-work pavilion in the Chapel Field. The material used is red brick, with worked mouldings of the same material ; the ornament a chaste figure of Charity

by Boehm, cast in bronze by Young and Co., of Pimlico. The inscription reads, "The gift of Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., MDCCCLXIX."

## THE TOWN CLOSE.

The two roads to London diverge at the point where the Boileau fountain stands. The city now extends very far along these great thoroughfares, the Newmarket Road being inhabited even beyond the Mile End Road. The area between the Newmarket and Ipswich Roads, now well-nigh covered with the handsome private residences of well-to-do citizens, is known as the Town Close. This land, 80 acres in extent, came into the absolute possession of the city in agreement with an award made by Cardinal Wolsey's influence, *temp.* Henry VIII. Previous to that award the monks of the Holy Trinity (now the Cathedral) and the citizens were frequently disputing on the claims of the burgesses to commonage over the area extending on the city borders from Earlham to Lakenham, and having the river Yare as its boundary—disputes which occasionally ended in bloodshed. By the terms of the award the Town Close was set apart exclusively as the common land of the citizens. In the course of time this common was enclosed and let for agricultural purposes, the Corporation ordering the profits to be divided among the poor—freemen and freemen's widows having the preference. Not a very long time after, this division was limited to freemen, who ultimately received one shilling each per annum. That sum being looked upon ultimately as "a right," the Corporation accounts show that for many years before the Municipal Reform Act the freemen were actually in receipt of some fifty per cent. more than the rental of the Town Close, the sum received being not the less considered Town Close profits. About the time of the Municipal Reform Act the revenue from the property began to increase, and it now amounts to a large sum—to be augmented considerably when the leases fall in. Questions have from time to time been raised whether or not the freemen alone are entitled to the profits, but as yet the matter has not been put to the test.

The Town Close estate is charmingly laid out with pleasant gardens to all the houses, consequently residential property there is in great esteem. Beyond the Lime Tree Road, the latest of the new thoroughfares through the estate, and immediately opposite Mile End Road, are a splendid Cricket Ground and trial grounds of local seed merchants.

Of late years the area situated between the lower portion of the Newmarket Road and the road leading from the city to Eaton, has been also pleasantly laid out with villa residences, each in its own large enclosure, and the lawns and shrubberies afford a charming diversity to this great thoroughfare. The Newmarket Road itself having been laid out of an exceptional width and planted with an avenue of trees, offers a promenade whose equal is to be found in very few English towns. The new district which has thus sprung up "outside the St. Stephen's Gates" is provided with a church—Christ Church, Eaton—a building in good style, which has not yet been completed, additions being made in accordance with the original plan as the need arises.

## EATON.

A walk of about half a mile along Newmarket Road brings the visitor to the villages of Eaton and Cringleford, in the Yare valley—the former within the city boundary, the latter in the county of Norfolk. In the Eaton parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a slab to the memory of John White, the father of Henry Kirke White, and a good mural painting of the murder of Thomas à Becket. The fabric, which has a thatched roof, originally a Norman structure, seems to have been rebuilt in the early English period and to have undergone considerable alteration in the 15th century. The village of Cringleford was settled at a very early time, for its water-mill is mentioned in the survey of Edward the Confessor, and in that of William the Conqueror. There are but few houses. The only specially noteworthy recorded event in the history of the village is its total destruction by fire in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

## EARLHAM.

A walk up the valley from Eaton passes by a remnant of unreclaimed land, which is known to the citizens as "Bluebell Holl"—from the profusion of wild hyacinths growing under the cover of a few trees. The road—over which the public has a right of free passage on foot or in vehicle, though it passes for the greater part through cultivated fields—is the means of communication between Eaton and Earlham.

This last-named hamlet, which is directly reached from the city by the St. Giles' and Earlham Road, is well known by repute all over the Christian world, from the fact that Earlham Hall was the birthplace of Joseph John Gurney and of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. Here Joseph John Gurney co-operated with Wilberforce and other benevolent men in the work of completing plans for the freeing of slaves, the spread of the Bible, and the moral and spiritual advancement of Englishmen of all classes. The character of Thomas Fowell Buxton was formed at Earlham, and his life labours were here stimulated by his alliance with one of Joseph John Gurney's daughters. Earlham influences have, by the labours of Buxton, Forster, and other benevolent Englishmen, had an important effect on the history of the world. The church of the hamlet is covered with ivy, and overlooks the stream which here separates city from county.

## KESWICK.

If the visitor on leaving Eaton walks down the valley, he presently crosses the line of railway, passes through Keswick mill yard, and soon reaches Keswick, marked by a small round tower, sole memorial of an ancient church. Keswick Hall, which belongs to the Gurney family, contains two celebrated paintings by Old Crome, "The Boulevard des Italiens, Paris" and the "Fish Market at Boulogne," the fruit of a visit to France by the artist in the year 1814. Keswick is in the county of Norfolk, but within a very short distance are the Harford bridges spanning the stream, and, crossing these, the visitor is again within city jurisdiction. He may return to the city direct by the Ipswich

road, or turning to the right reach yet another hamlet—Lakenham—which will be subsequently described.

## THE JENNY LIND INFIRMARY.

This Infirmary for the treatment of sick children is situated in Pottergate Street, within a short distance of the Market Place. Its foundation is due to the benevolence of Jenny Lind, "the Swedish Nightingale," now Madame Otto Goldschmidt. In January, 1850, she gave two concerts in St. Andrew's Hall. The desire to hear her was very great, and the sum realized exceeded £1,200: this she devoted to the founding of the charity which bears her name. The Infirmary was actually established May 30th, 1853, in a commodious house standing in its own grounds in Pottergate Street. Jenny Lind was again a benefactor in 1856, and her worthy example was followed by Nilsson the other famous northern songster, on her visit to the city some twenty years later. The exertions of the governors of the charity ultimately secured for it the freehold of the building; and recently an important addition has been made, mainly by the benevolence of one friend, in the provision of a separate out-patients' department.

The report for the year 1882 shows that the number of patients relieved at the Infirmary in that year was 1,050, of whom 156 were treated in the house. The committee during the year on their part greatly improved the arrangements by entirely severing the connection of the main buildings with the fever wards, so as to prevent the spread of infection which had given some trouble. They further purpose to establish at Cromer a Convalescent Home for the children, as an adjunct to the Infirmary. The institution has an income of about £320 from subscriptions, of £150 from the Lind Trust, and it receives a portion of the results of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Collections.

H.R.H. the Princess of Wales is the Patroness, the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich the Patron, and the Mayor of Norwich the President. The Committee of Management is constituted of a number of ladies and gentlemen, with the following medical staff:—Consulting Physicians, P. Eade, M.D., F.R.C.P.; F. Bateman, M.D., F.R.C.P. Consulting Surgeons, T. W. Crosse, Esq., H. S. Robinson, Esq. Physician, Shephard T. Taylor, M.B. Surgeons, H. Turner, Esq., G. R. Master, Esq. Assistant Surgeons, S. H. Burton, Esq., C. W. Doyle, Esq. Matron and Lady Superintendent, Miss Wenlock.

The NORWICH LYING-IN CHARITY is under the same roof as the Jenny Lind Infirmary, with the same matron.

The EYE INFIRMARY, established 1822, is also situate in Pottergate Street. It has an Hon. Consulting Physician, F. Bateman, M.D., an Hon. Consulting Surgeon, C. Goodwin, Esq., two Surgeons, and an Assistant-Surgeon, and provides accommodation both for in-patients and out-patients.

The NORWICH FREE AND PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, which was established in 1864, and has its home at Charing Cross, has within the last few years supplemented its original work of providing advice and medicine, free of expense, for those in indigent circumstances, by the "Provident" system of small monthly payments. The wage-earning classes may thus secure for themselves and their families efficient medical advice and medicine during illness.

There is also a HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY, supported by subscriptions, and with its Provident Department, having its rooms in the Guildhall Chambers.

The BENEFIT SOCIETIES have their Medical Institute, well worked in a well-arranged building, Ivy House, Lady Lane, the freehold property of the Friendly Societies. The Committee of Management consists of delegates from the Manchester Unity Lodges of Odd Fellows, the Norfolk and Norwich Unity Lodges of Odd Fellows, and the Foresters' Courts. Unmarried members and those having no children pay 3/- per year; married members, for themselves and children, pay 6/- per annum. There are three medical officers—one resident and two visiting—and two dispensers. The Institute is open all day till after nine p.m. It has been a most successful system of co-operative medical work, and is likely to be extended.

The NORWICH ASYLUM and SCHOOL for the BLIND, which is situate in Magdalen Street, was founded in the year 1805, by Thomas Tawell, Esq., a wealthy blind gentleman. He gave a house and three and a half acres of land, and was well supported by public meetings in his endeavour to found an Asylum for the Blind Poor. The establishment is devoted to two objects—a hospital for the aged blind, and a school for the instruction of blind children, who are taught the manufacture of baskets, mats,

carpets, and other articles, by which they may obtain a livelihood. These may be purchased in a shop adjoining the Institution. Instruction is also given in knitting, reading, printing, vocal and instrumental music. It is directed by a committee of subscribers. Superintendent and Secretary, Mr. T. G. Bayfield ; Matron, Mrs. Bayfield.

A STAFF of HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSES, available for the care of the sick in all classes of society, is one of the most recently formed philanthropic institutions of the city. It does good work under the direction of a committee of ladies. The Home is in Bethel Street.

There are two HOMES whose object it is to train domestic servants—the STANLEY HOME, founded in Peacock Street, St. Saviour's, by the daughter of the late Bishop Stanley, in which orphans and friendless girls are maintained, themselves or their friends contributing a small weekly sum as part payment of the cost ; and the ORPHANS' HOME, in the Chapel Field, working on the same lines, but under different management.

The city has also its MAGDALEN at York Villa, Chapel Field Road, and its REFUGE in Caernarvon Road, Earlham Road.

The HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, which gives substantial aid to many of these charities, was instituted in 1872, and was put on a permanent footing at a public meeting held in the Guildhall, March 29th, 1873, Sir Samuel Bignold, Mayor, in the chair. From the last report issued, we find the following charities participate in the distribution of this fund :—Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Jenny Lind Infirmary, Norwich Dispensary, Eye Infirmary, Lying-in Charity, Norfolk and Norwich Staff of Nurses, Homœopathic Dispensary. The fund is supplemented by a collection made in various factories and workshops on a special Saturday, generally a few weeks after the Sunday collection, and last year the amount gathered from both sources was £760 18s. 8d. The Mayor for the time being is chairman and treasurer, assisted by a representative committee, and the present Honorary Secretaries are Rev. G. S. Barrett and Rev. W. H. Cooke ; the acting Honorary Secretary is Mr. W. Heaver, Castle Works.

The CITY CHARITIES, founded at an earlier date than

any of those we have mentioned, are now managed by a large body of Trustees, divided into a Church List of eighteen trustees, and a General List of fifteen trustees : H. Birkbeck, Esq., Chairman of the first-named body ; J. J. Colman, Esq., M.P., of the latter.

### ST. GILES' HOSPITAL,

Commonly called the Old Men's Hospital, is situated in the parish of St. Helen. It was founded as early as 1250, by Bishop Walter de Suffield, for maintaining four chaplains to pray for his soul ; to be an asylum for the aged, decrepit, and infirm clergy of the diocese of Norwich ; and to support thirteen old people, who were to have their lodging, and one meal a day for life. It subsequently received considerable augmentations. At the dissolution it fell into the hands of Henry VIII., and was afterwards granted, in 1546, by Edward VI., to the corporation as an almshouse. In 1571, Queen Elizabeth endowed it with lands of George Redman, whose estates were forfeited to the Crown for high treason. In 1558, Thomas Codd, who was mayor during Kett's rebellion, bequeathed to it several tene-ments ; since which time it has received many additional benefactions. The cloisters yet remain almost entire, and serve as walks for the inmates. The men's apartments occupy the old refectory and part of the nave and aisle of the church of St. Helen, which formerly belonged to the Benedictines. The choir is converted into apartments for women, and called the Eagle Ward, the roof of which is worthy notice ; the remainder is the parish church of St. Helen. In 1826 and 1829 additional wards were added, so that 200 persons can be accommodated. The tower of the old hospital church of St. Giles yet stands close to that of St. Helen. In the churchyard is interred John Kirkpatrick, chamberlain of Norwich, whose antiquarian know-ledge rescued for this generation much information about the old city. The Hospital is now under the management of the Charity Trustees—Church List.

The income of the Great Hospital is derived from estates in Norwich and in the county of Norfolk, tithe-rent charges, quit-rents, and other manorial receipts, and from money

invested in Consols. This last source of income has been largely augmented recently by the sale of a large estate at Bixley and Trowse for such a sum invested in Consols as ensured the amount of rent annually received. The amount of income from the landed estates has fallen off considerably of late. Over the Hospital entrance is this inscription:—

"The house of God,  
King Henry the Eighth of noble fame,  
Bequeathed this city this commodious place,  
With lands and rents he did endow the same  
To help decrepid age in wofull case.  
Edward the Sixth, that prince of royall stem,  
Performed his father's generous bequest :  
Good Queen Eliza, imitating them,  
Ample endowments added to the rest :  
Their pious deeds we gratefully record  
While heaven them crown with  
Glorious reward."

King Edward VI. Grammar School and the Middle School form a part of this charity, and are maintained out of the same endowment. The alms-people must be of the age of 65 years or upwards before their admission. Master of the Great Hospital, Mr. Cox.

### DOUGHTY'S HOSPITAL,

In Calvert Street, was founded in 1687, by William Doughty, who bequeathed £6,000 for building and endowing it for 24 poor men and 8 poor women of the age of 60. Since its foundation, the hospital has been augmented by several benefactions. Its income is derived from Consols and land ; is managed by the Charity Trustees—General List. It is a square building of almshouses, with a garden in the centre. Each inmate has a tenement of one room for his or her own use, receives 5s. 6d. per week, has a supply of coal, and a suit of purple clothing annually, with other advantages. Master, Mr. W. Finch.

### THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

Was founded by Thomas Anguish, who, by his will, dated 1617, directed that a hospital or convenient place for the

keeping, bringing up, and teaching of young and very poor children, born and brought up in the city of Norwich, should be erected.

In this will he declared that he gave the premises in St. Edmund's to the intent, that if it should be thought convenient, the same being large, spacious, and well built, and having many rooms therein, might after the ten years be employed for the placing a master and dame, or other teachers to bring up children that should be very poor and could not have friends to help them, from the age of five, six, or seven years, to fourteen or fifteen, to be taught in the meantime according to their disposition, so that they might be fitting for service, or able to maintain themselves by their work. He supposed there might be found convenient chambers therein for the placing and lodging boys by themselves, in forty beds at least, and sufficient rooms beside for a master, dame, and servants, and low rooms to place the said children to work in. Such use of the said premises he referred to the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c., for the time being, to be ordered by them as in their discretion might be thought most fitting until a better house or room might be appointed to the like use; and he directed that as soon as any house more fitting might be bought by the city or given by some godly-disposed person, or if the premises given by him should not be thought fitting for the purposes aforesaid, as soon as the term of ten years had expired the said premises should be let, and that the clear rents and profits should remain for and toward the better maintenance, clothing, bedding, and keeping of such poor children as should be brought up in any other more convenient place within the said city. In case the premises should not be convenient for the purpose assigned, he directed that the profits should be devoted in "helping and curing poor distressed men, women, and children, that should be hurt by falls or otherwise, or should be diseased and likely to be cured; and also for and towards the clothing of poor children that should not have friends to help them, and that should be cut for the stone and ruptured, as many have been; and for placing persons that should be diseased and thought incurable in the lazars-houses near to the gates of the said city, this course to be continued until a hospital should be founded."

In 1618 Emmanuel Garrett bequeathed the hospital £100, in 1619 Henry Fawcett gave it £100, and in 1626 Thomas Tesmond endowed it with sixty-nine acres of land at Bixley. In 1629 a foundation charter was obtained from Charles I. This charter recites:—

"That the said king had taken into consideration the miserable condition of many poor, sick, and diseased orphans and children of poor parents within the city of Norwich. The said king granted to the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c., and their successors, license to take and enjoy the said devised premises for the purpose aforesaid, and that the said houses devised by the said Thomas Anguish, and the yard and grounds

thereto belonging, should continue for ever a hospital and place of sustentation, relief, and maintenance of poor children in such sort as in the will of said Thomas Anguish was mentioned, to be called the Children's Hospital of the foundation of King Charles . . . to provide for and govern the said children as to them it should seem meet, and to receive into the said hospital any children whatsoever born in the said city, suburbs, or hamlets thereof, being under the age of ten years, and to maintain, educate, teach, and instruct in learning, set on work, and otherwise dispose of, as many such children as the revenues would extend to."

Year after year, to the end of the eighteenth century, gifts were received from various benefactors.

In 1832 an investigation into the position of the charity was held by the Charity Commissioners when they reported that "the present system of paying a certain sum to the parents instead of lodging and maintaining the boys in the hospital seems to be a wide departure from the will of the founder, and the charter of foundation."

This system of giving parents an annual sum in lieu of board and lodging has continued to the present time as respects the BOYS' HOSPITAL. The income derived from Anguish's and about twenty other bequests and benefactions, principally invested in lands in the county, served, till some three or four years ago, to provide for, clothe in a uniform dress, educate in a very elementary fashion, and apprentice with a fee of £10, about 100 boys; but the income receivable from lands has fallen off considerably, and the charity being in a transition state, there have been no fresh nominations during the last two years, and the number of boys now under the foundation is reduced to about 50.

The funds of the GIRLS' HOSPITAL, which institution may be said to have had its foundation in a bequest of £250 by Robert Barrow in the year 1649, since when it has had about a dozen other large bequests, are now invested in the funds, in city property, and in land in the county. The Corporation governed this and the Boys' Hospital by the same statutes till the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, when they were transferred to the General List of Charity Trustees. They, however, kept both funds distinct. The practice of giving parents or friends an annual sum in lieu of maintenance was also pursued in the administration of

the Girls' Hospital, until about twenty years ago, when a large hospital was built at New Lakenham, in which nearly forty girls, orphans or presumably friendless, are maintained and trained for domestic service.

In accordance with the spirit of modern legislation, the Charity Commissioners recently put forth a scheme which would have converted the St. Edmund's (Boys') School into an elementary school for one hundred boys, would establish 20 Foundation Scholarships of £5 each, tenable at this school, 50 Hospital Scholarships of £2 each, tenable at any public elementary school in Norwich, six Foundation Exhibitions of £10 each, tenable at the Middle School or Grammar School, and a number of Hospital Exhibitions of £10 each, and would further endow the Boys' Middle School out of this foundation. The Girls' Hospital to comprise an Industrial School with a Hospital, and a Middle School with Scholarships and Exhibitions. This scheme has met with great opposition on the part of the Town Council and the inhabitants generally, and an alternative scheme has been propounded, which would re-establish an Orphans' Home for boys, in a new building, with security for the future honest working of the scheme, 25 scholarships of £4, tenable at elementary schools, exhibitions of £20 to £40 at King Edward VI. Middle School, and an apprenticeship of orphans: would continue the management of the Girls' Hospital as an orphan home, and would also establish scholarships of £4 each. These rival proposals are yet under consideration. As part of the alternative scheme it is proposed to take £2,000 from the accumulated surplus funds of the LOAN CHARITIES, which were bequeathed to help on young citizens desirous of starting in business but wanting capital. The applications for loans under these trusts are now few, and much money lies idle. As, however, these trusts are non-educational, the trustees have a power of veto on their being applied to educational purposes. These trusts would appear to be rather applicable to the foundation of a school of handicrafts and technical instruction, than to the founding of a home for children, if the intentions of those who bequeathed the money are to be followed. A large sum of money would be available for this purpose were the several Loan

Charities—bequeathed for the benefit of “poor citizens,” “young tradesmen,” “young master weavers,” “poor tradesmen,” &c.—brought under one management, and supplemented, as the fund might well be, by money now wastefully distributed as bread, clothes, and coal doles, in several parishes in the city.

Included in the long list of Charities of the city are Cooke's Hospital, in Rose Lane, an almshouse for ten poor women, founded in 1692 by Robert and Thomas Cooke, aldermen and brothers;—the income is derived from a goodly sum in rent-charge and Consols, the bequest of three benefactors: Pye's Almshouses, a charity founded by Thomas Pye in 1614, and now situated in West Pottergate Street, Heigham: twelve Almshouses for widows, unendowed, in Muspole Street: Manning's Charity, a modern foundation for apprenticing, and large sums available for a like purpose derived from various bequests: numerous charities distributed in money, bread, clothing, coals, for the preaching of an annual sermon, &c. One of the most remarkable of these endowments is that of Sir Peter Reade, whose portrait hangs in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, for “the great bell of St. Peter Mancroft to be rung every morning and evening for the help of them who should travel early and late.” Yet other endowments which tell of the olden time, are those for poor prisoners, which are now administered by a Prisoners' Aid Society, inaugurated in November, 1882, at a public meeting held in the Agricultural Hall, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The active charities maintained by public subscription include the Norwich Soup Society, the Provident Coal Society, the District Visiting Society, the Sick Poor Society, the City Mission, the Provident Bedding Association, the Female Friendly Society, the St. Edmund's Dinner Kitchen, and the Benevolent Association for the Relief of Decayed Tradesmen, their Widows and Orphans (established in 1790).

## THE CITY CHURCHES.

Norwich, while it was bounded by walls and gates, was abundantly provided with churches. Now that it has

greatly extended its borders, there is scanty religious provision where the population is most numerous. Many though the churches are which yet remain, there is evidence that others have been destroyed. Most important of these was Carrow Priory, whose foundations have been recently disclosed at the cost of Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., the owner of the site. Including the parish church of the Cathedral Close and precincts, a part of the Cathedral known as St. Mary-in-the-Marsh, there are within the walls thirty-four churches; outside the walls six; and three in the hamlets within the city boundary.

### ST. PETER MANCROFT.

St. Peter in the "Magna Crofta Castelli," or the great croft of the castle, now the Market Place, is the principal parish church in the city. A church which occupied the site was demolished about the year 1430, and the present magnificent specimen of Perpendicular work was completed and consecrated in the year 1455; citizens giving the money by actual gift or by bequest. The present generation witnesses an equal desire to make this parish church worthy of the city. By the lapse of time the fabric, both externally and internally, had become very defective. Especially injurious had been the effect of city smoke on the beautiful carved stone-work. The advice of Mr. G. E. Street, the famous architect, was sought. He reported in favour of an urgent restoration, with certain alterations, involving the removal of deformities and additions made at various times with little or no attention to the style of architecture of the church. His report also recommended the completion of the tower, a work which the old builders had failed to undertake. Mr. Street estimated that the cost would be not less than £10,000. The report was circulated by the committee, and the duty of restoration undertaken. Churchmen and Nonconformists joined hands in the good work; and a public appeal combined with the successful holding of an Art Loan Exhibition in St. Andrew's Hall, in November and December, 1879, resulted in the restoration fund being made up to £7,500. The church was closed, and the renovation and

restoration of the interior were carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. Street: the contractor, Mr. G. E. Hawes; with Mr. Rust undertaking the stonework. The roof of the nave and chancel, the clerestory windows, the eastern windows, and the lower stages of the tower were in so bad a state that the cost of restoration undertaken by the committee, with Mr. Ireson, clerk of the works, supervising, was more costly than had been anticipated. The work, however, was well done, and this portion of the great undertaking, together with the opening of the noble arch of the tower, and the glazing of the well-proportioned western window, was ended by October 4th, 1881, when the church was re-opened for divine service. A second appeal to the public was then made for an additional sum of £4,000 to carry out Mr. Street's design for the completion of the tower, with its pinnacles and cornice, and to erect a central flèche. This sum was also raised with little difficulty—a bazaar in the fashion of an old English Fancy Fair being most successful. This part of the work is yet in progress, under Mr. Ireson's supervision, Mr. Street having deceased ere the work has been completed. Yet another appeal has been made, with success, for the cost of re-hanging the grand peal of twelve bells—a peal famous all over the kingdom; to meet the cost of purchasing and demolishing various houses built on the churchyard and blocking the view of the church from the Haymarket; to remove much accumulated soil from the churchyard, and to enclose the yard by a dwarf wall and iron railing. When all these undertakings shall have been ended, the cost of the restoration will have exceeded £14,000. Nineteenth century citizens and county folk will have done, in the course of five years, a notable work which will carry down the fabric for the use and enjoyment of many coming generations.

The church is cruciform in plan, Perpendicular in style of architecture, measuring 212 feet in length, and 70 feet in breadth, with a tower about 100 feet high, the flèche rising yet 48 feet above this. The nave and aisles are 90 feet long, and the chancel is 60 feet. There are porches on the north side with rich groined vaults, panelling and tracery, a porch on the south side, and a vestry at the east end. The tower is a very fine specimen of Perpendicular panelled work. The material used in the building is the usual mixture of flint and stone, but with much more stone than is generally found in churches in this

district. The west door, which is fine Perpendicular, deeply recessed in rich sculpture in shallow hollow mouldings—a “very good example of the Norfolk Perpendicular”—when the restoration is complete is to give entrance to the nave through the richly carved porch, which has fine side arches, and this will be the principal entrance to the church. The large west window over this grand door-way has been opened out and glazed. Two new windows, with tracery to match those of the others, have been rebuilt at the west end of the aisles, and nine of the seventeen windows in the south clerestory (there are seventeen also on the north side) are new, taking the place of lights of inferior style, which at some time were inserted. Two windows, on the north and south sides of the church, which had been partially bricked up, have been opened out to their original sills, and that on the south filled with stained glass. Sound stonework has replaced wood in the cornices of the aisle roofs, and parapets and buttress heads now give the exterior walls a finished appearance. Two turrets at the east end, with open canopies, which used to be considered “curious,” have given place to pinnacles in harmony with the style of the fabric. The massive pinnacles of the tower, one of which—that on the south-east corner—is a stair turret, correspond with these new eastern turrets. Mr. Street, during one of his visits, found a portion of the original cornice of the tower, and the new work copies it—a fine band of quatrefoils between moulded stone corners. The tracery and niches over the belfry windows also copy the original design. In fact, the only addition to the fabric as it probably left the hands of the builders in the year 1455, is the *flèche*, which Mr. Street supposed might be just such an addition as had been intended to complete the design.

The restoration of the interior has been as complete and in consonance with the original design. The roof of the nave is good open Perpendicular work, with a sort of wooden vault over each window, like a stone roof. This has been well restored, hundreds of pieces of carving being so carefully substituted for damaged or inferior work that the new can hardly be distinguished from the old. All the figures of angels carved in wood, and many of which were more or less mutilated, have been restored, and carved heads forming ornamental corbels, supporting the shafts of the clerestory, have been inserted where there was damaged work. The aisle and clerestory windows, which have some remains of fine stained glass, have been filled with cathedral glass in two tints. The vaulting shafts of the clerestory are brought down to the bottom of the clerestory windows, and have niches under them. The arches and clustered pillars supporting the roof are fine Perpendicular, seven on each side. The chancel is separated from the nave only by the floor being raised and an approach by a flight of steps. North and south is a small transept. There is a western gallery open to the church by a fine tower arch: a modern gallery and the organ were removed in 1851, when the church was re-seated with open oak benches. The whole of the interior walls have been thoroughly cleaned and repaired. The great east window is filled with good stained glass, seven panels of which illustrating New Testament history, have been put in during this

restoration. A large vestry under the east window, behind the high altar, has been restored.

The font—Perpendicular in style—stands under a very remarkable Perpendicular canopy, supported by pillars, forming a baptistery, on a raised platform. The wall at the west end of the aisle where the font stands is hung with a piece of tapestry, dated 1573—the subject is “The Ascension.” The organ, erected in 1707, is a good one. It now stands at the east end of the south aisle. The communion plate includes a 17th century standing cup and cover, having figured thereon the story of Abigail bringing presents to David. A curious piece of sculptured alabaster, coloured, is to be seen in the vestry. In the north aisle is a painting of the Delivery of St. Peter from prison, the work of Catton, a native artist. The memorials include a brass to the memory of Sir Peter Reade (already mentioned as a benefactor to the city), dated 1518. Sir Thomas Browne, the physician, whose portrait hangs in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, was buried in this church. In August, 1840, his coffin was accidentally discovered in the chancel, and broken open. The hair was found to be profuse and perfect, of a fine auburn colour, similar to that depicted in the portrait. Among other noteworthy things belonging to the church are a beautiful illuminated MS. Bible, written on vellum, and dated 1340; a more ancient illuminated MS. of St. Paul’s Epistles, with a commentary thereon; and several old paintings of St. Hilda, St. Barbara, St. Paul, and the Resurrection.

The peal of twelve bells weighing 183 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs.—the tenor, 41 cwt. 4 lbs.—was placed in the tower in the year 1775. The company of ringers is accustomed to celebrate great public, national, and local events by joyous peals on these famous bells.

The living, a perpetual curacy, is in the gift of the parishioners. The late vicar, the Rev. Sidney Pelham, and the present vicar, the Ven. Archdeacon Nevill, with the churchwardens, Mr. A. R. Chamberlin, hon. secretary of the Restoration Committee, and Mr. E. Orams; and Mr. H. W. Stacy, also hon. secretary, have been most active in furthering the work of restoration.

### ST. ANDREW.

The church dedicated to St. Andrew is situated very near to St. Andrew’s Hall, and is reached from the Market Place by way of London Street and two narrow alleys—Swan Lane and Bridewell Alley, the latter name a record of the City Bridewell, burned down in the year 1753, and its site then leased for a term of 200 years for building purposes. St. Andrew’s church nearly corresponds in architectural style with St. Peter Mancroft, and is second only to it in beauty. Like it, the materials used are stone and flint, with some beautiful carved niches and panels (St.

Andrew's Cross is especially prominent as an ornament). The tower was built in 1478. It has recently been partially restored—the south and principal entrance especially had been much damaged—and a clock with chimes inserted, having dials on the north and south faces. As part of this work of exterior restoration, the old churchyard wall on the south side has been removed, the whole area enclosed by an iron railing, and shrubs planted. The churchyard on the north side being at a much higher level than St. Andrew's Broad Street, and having in it some fine trees, has been untouched.

The church is a fine example of Perpendicular work. The nave has five arches on each side, large and wide Perpendicular, with flat Tudor arch, well moulded and clustered shafts. There is no chancel arch. The windows and the roof are good Perpendicular. In the upper chancel and aisle windows are fragments of old stained glass; there are three very good recent memorial windows in the chancel. The stone reredos is a memorial, erected by subscription, to the Rev. James Brown, fifty years vicar. The interior of the church is fitted up comfortably and commodiously with open benches. When the work of renovation was carried out in 1863, the gallery which blocked up the tower arch was removed and a good screen disclosed. In the chapel of St. Mary, at the end of the north aisle, is a monument with recumbent effigies of Sir John Suckling and his lady, erected by his son, Sir John Suckling, the minor English poet, "who moved gaily and thoughtlessly through his short life as through a dance or a merry game," dying in 1641, at the early age of 32 years, and now chiefly remembered by the famous ballad of "The Wedding"—a poem, "the very perfection of gaiety and archness in verse." There are two brasses of the sixteenth century and several ancient monuments. One tablet, that of Abraham Lincolne, who died in 1798, is possibly a memorial of an ancestor of President Lincoln. The massive communion plate dates from the year 1704. The living, a perpetual curacy, is in the gift of the parishioners, and has been recently largely augmented.

Over the doors which give entrance from the porches to the north and south aisles are the following doggrel verses:—

"This church was builded of Timber, Stone, and Bricks,  
In the year of our Lord XV hundred and six,  
And lately translated from extreme idolatry  
A thousand five hundred and seven and forty.  
And in the first year of our noble King Edward,  
The Gospel in Parliament was mightily set forward,  
Thanks be to God. Anno Dom. 1547, December."

"As the good King Josiah, being tender of age,  
Purged the realm of all idolatry,  
Even so our noble Queen, and counsel sage,  
Set up the Gospel and banished Popery."

At twenty-four years she began her reign,  
And about forty-four did it maintain.  
Glory be given to God."

Two other churches, respectively dedicated to St. Crouch (situated in Bedford Street) and St. Christopher, also formerly existed within the limits of what is now St. Andrew's parish.

The Bridewell before mentioned was originally part of the house of Bartholomew Appleyard, in 1370, and the residence of the first mayor of Norwich, his son William Appleyard, who died in 1386. The beautiful specimen of squared flint masonry which faces the south side of St. Andrew's churchyard—flints so evenly worked that it is difficult to insert the edge of a knife between them—with good windows in the upper storey, and on the lower storey, windows of two lancets coupled—style, transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular—is duly appreciated by the citizens as one of the things worth seeing in Norwich. In this old building, when the fire occurred in 1753, was confined Peter "the Wild Man;" and the fact is yet kept in remembrance by the sign of an inn on the estate. The old home of the Appleyards is now the tobacco factory and warehouse of Mr. Newbegin, with entrance through a fine old arched doorway.

### ST. JOHN MADDERMARKET.

A church dedicated to St. John, situated in what used to be the maddermarket, on the north side of the Market Place, is another specimen of Perpendicular work of the 15th century, without a chancel, and having three arches on each side. The nave has a good Perpendicular modern ceiling, and in the eastern bays of the aisles—the old chapels of St. Mary the Virgin and All Saints—are very good original painted ceilings. The fine memorial Decorated east window of five lights is filled with stained glass by Messrs. J. and J. King. In the restoration which took place a few years ago, the quaint, coloured monuments were affixed to the walls. Of the nine brasses four are engraved by Cotman. The tower has a thoroughfare through it. The rectory, whose value was increased about ten years ago, is in the gift of New College, Oxford, to which it was granted by Henry IV.

### ST. GREGORY.

St. Gregory parish adjoins St. John Maddermarket. Its church is also a good example of Perpendicular work, with Decorated clerestory windows. The chancel, under which is a wide public passage, was rebuilt in 1394. There is a nave and two aisles, with a chapel at the east end of each. Four arches on either side of the nave are carried on clustered shafts and embattled caps. The communion table was formerly covered with a cloth made out of a cope of crimson velvet woven with gold thread. There is a fine specimen of needlework in a pall of black stuff, with a running pattern over it, and angels crowned, bearing small figures, and under each of the angels a fish swallowing a smaller one, probably symbolising death and immortality. The brass lectern is dated 1496. The tower formerly carried a wooden spire. It has a clock and peal of six modern bells. The lofty tower arch has across it the original stone gallery for the singers, with groined vaults above and beneath, the lower part forming a western porch opening into the north and south porches which are also groined. The interior of the church was restored and reseated in 1861. On the wall at the west end of the north aisle was then found a fresco painting of St. George and the Dragon. There is also some curiously carved work in the chancel, and paintings of Moses and Aaron. The monuments include one to the memory of Sir Francis Bacon, one of the Judges of the King's Bench in the reign of Charles II., and some old brasses. Modern stained memorial glass windows have been inserted. The "Sanctuary" knocker, which used to hang on the door, is a curious large brass scutcheon, probably of 14th century work. The living, a perpetual curacy, is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

### ST. LAWRENCE.

St. Lawrence church is near to St. Gregory's, and is said to stand upon the spot which was of old the quay for landing fish. It was founded in the Confessor's time, but the present structure was not erected till 1466—1472. It is a fine regular late Perpendicular building of nave and

aisles, with a west tower, 112 feet high, surmounted by a battlement and pinnacles. The roof is supported by clustered columns, and the large windows, several of which have been recently restored, are well filled with tracery. In the spandrels of an arched door, on the western side, are two old carvings; one representing the martyrdom of St. Lawrence (broiling upon a gridiron): the emperor, Decian, by whose orders this cruelty was exercised, is falling under the stroke of a sword, given by the Almighty, who is represented as a monarch crowned. The other carving exhibits Danish soldiers shooting arrows at the body of King Edward, whose head is seen lying in a thicket, in accordance with an ancient legend, which states that a wolf preserved it from other beasts of prey, till it was discovered by some Christians. The brasses include one of Geoffrey Langley, prior of St. Faith's, near Norwich, who died in 1437—a curious example, with a figure of the virgin martyr St. Faith. There are also brasses dated 1437 and 1452. The old pews have been cleared from the interior, but the work of renovation has not been completed. The east end of the fabric having fallen into a bad condition has been recently restored in flint and stone. The rectory is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

A public spring known as St. Lawrence's Well, of which record is found as early as Edward I.'s reign, was in 1576 granted to Robert Gibson, who undertook to bring the water in a leaden pipe into the public street, sixty-three feet distant, and to erect there a public pump. This pump has recently been restored by Messrs. Bullard and Sons, whose brewery occupies all the site between the street and the river. Four quaintly worded verses inscribed on the pump record its foundation by "Gybson."

The curfew is still rung nightly from St. Lawrence belfry.

### ST. GILES.

St. Giles' Church occupies a commanding position in the main street of that name, and its lofty tower, 126 feet high, can be seen from over a wide tract of country. Its name on old records is sometimes given as "St. Giles on the

Hill." It stands only a short distance from St. Giles' Gate and Potter Gate, which used to be the city boundary to the west. The church, a nave and aisles, in Perpendicular work, with a fine porch on the south, was rebuilt *temp.* Richard II., 1377—1399, and was thoroughly restored and a new lead roof put on some seventeen years ago. The patrons, the Dean and Chapter, then aided in rebuilding the chancel. The original chancel was demolished in 1581, the Chapter giving the old materials to the parish as "a stock to be put out for the encouragement of poor traders." The renovation of the interior has been complete, and an organ chamber has been added to the north aisle. The removal of a large gallery opened out the tower arch. The groins of the porch is fanlight work—the only example of that work in Norwich. The parapet and cornice of this porch are noteworthy. There is some good old communion double gilt plate. The memorials include some brasses, and a modern painted window, erected by the medical men of the city to the memory of J. G. Johnson, Esq., who spent a long life in the practice of surgery here. As part of the work of restoration, the city authorities built a low wall enclosing the churchyard, with ornamental iron-work railing, in consideration of the removal of a corner dangerous to the traffic in St. Giles' Street. The living is a perpetual curacy.

A short distance down the slope north of St. Giles' Church, and close to the site of St. Benedict Gate, stands the parish church of ST. BENEDICT, a small Perpendicular building of nave and north aisle, with a round tower of thirteenth century work, having an octangular Perpendicular top. The church has been partially restored, and the churchyard recently improved and fenced in with an iron railing. The parishioners are the patrons. Proceeding towards the city by the wide thoroughfare of St. Benedict's Street, the visitor passes on the left the half-ruined church of ST. SWITHIN, whose tower has very recently been taken down as being dangerous, and whose interior has little of interest beyond the remains of an old rood screen, part of which has a portrait of Edward the Confessor of fifteenth century work, a painted altar piece—subject Moses and Aaron—valuable communion plate, some fragments of old

stained glass and carved wood-work. Next, the larger church of ST. MARGARET DE WESTWICK is passed, a building sadly neglected and for some time not used. When St. Lawrence steps have been reached, the visitor should pass by them to Lower Westwick Street, and thence over St. Miles' Bridge—a modern erection which took the place of an old bridge built in 1521—to another noteworthy church,

### ST. MICHAEL AT COSLANY.

This parish church is known by repute wherever architecture is studied, by reason of its unequalled flint and stone work chantry chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and built and endowed by Robert Thorp in the reign of Henry VII. The exquisite design and workmanship of the exterior of this chapel afford great pleasure even to persons who have had no education specially adapted to the full appreciation of the beauties of the fabric. "The tracery mouldings—some real, some apparent—and the ornaments, small battlements, Tudor flowers, and other embellishments are cut in stone, and the interstices, representing the sunk parts, filled up with flint." The south aisle, with its chantry chapel of St. John the Baptist, built by William Ramsey—sheriff in 1498, and twice mayor of the city early in the sixteenth century—and where he lies in an altar tomb, is early English. The remainder of the church Perpendicular, of very good design. There is no clerestory. The windows are very large, of four lights. The nave was rebuilt by John and Stephen Hallon, sheriffs in 1511 and 1512; the south aisle was begun by Alderman Gregory Clark, and finished by his son, who was mayor in 1514. The chancel needs to be restored. The outline of an east window remains, but it was long ago filled in, and its place in the interior occupied by an altar piece, by Heins, representing the Resurrection. The Four Evangelists, painted life size, stand two on either side of the altar. The whole altar piece, which thus forms a sort of triptych, is enclosed in a rich mahogany frame, with fluted Corinthian columns separating the three portions and completing the whole. In the interior of the church are a few old brasses. The

zeal and earnest labours of the present rector, the Rev. S. A. Selwyn, have led to a site being secured on the north side of the churchyard, whereon is being built a Mission Room to seat 500 persons.

Just beyond St. Miles' Church, as it is familiarly termed, is the small church of ST. MARTIN AT OAK, rebuilt in 1791; or if Duke Street be the thoroughfare taken, the visitor arrives at the church of ST. MARY COSLANY, a Perpendicular church with a panelled, richly perforated ceiling to the chancel, and a noteworthy pulpit of wood panelled, with tracery in the upper part of the panels, and the linen pattern below, and carrying a perforated iron projection for the purpose of a book board. In the belfry are some ancient bells, two having inscriptions; and in the north wall of the chancel is an Elizabethan tomb, with the figures incised on stone, of Martin Van Kurbeck, doctor of medicine, and Joanna his wife, deceased 1578.

Near the old entrance to the city from the north of Norfolk, where stood one of the ancient gate-houses, is the parish church of ST. AUGUSTINE, with its modern brick tower, a mean complement to a Perpendicular church with its Decorated windows. If the visitor proceed along the Magpie Road on the right of the gates, and on the line of the old city wall, he soon arrives at the site of the Magdalen Gate—in the old time known as Fybrige Gate and as the Lepers' Gate. Passing down the old thoroughfare, which has the Blind Asylum on the right, he arrives at Stump Cross, where is the church of ST. SAVIOUR, a small Perpendicular building with a lofty flint and stone tower, and a Decorated chancel. Following the narrow thoroughfare which runs by the side of this church, the visitor sees the parish church of ST. EDMUND on the one hand, and on the other ST. PAUL, and beyond it ST. JAMES, a late and poor Perpendicular building, with a tower partially rebuilt in 1743. The only noteworthy objects in the building are the octagonal font of rich Perpendicular work with panels, on which are carved figures, apostles, evangelist, and female saints; and the altar cloth made of a 15th century purple velvet embroidered cope. In this parish dwelt Sir John Fastolf, of Agincourt fame.

The church of ST. MARTIN AT PALACE stands on the

plain opposite the gateway to the Bishop's Palace. The building is in the style so frequently seen in Norwich, but is not a noteworthy specimen. On the plain was fought the fight which virtually ended Kett's rebellion. An inscribed stone on the "Cupid and Bow" inn, sets forth that Lord Sheffield fell opposite that house in the course of the fight. The church of ST. HELEN, already mentioned, is situated a short distance beyond the plain.

On the Tombland there stands the church of ST. GEORGE ON TOMBLAND, called of old St. George at the Monastery Gate, with its handsome square tower, and noteworthy from the fact of its rector, Thomas Bridge, taking the lead in the city in resisting the policy of Laud, which Bishop Wren sought to carry out in its entirety. On the Tombland there stood in the days of the Confessor a church dedicated to St. Michael, and subsequently, on its southern side, the church of St. Cuthbert, and afterwards a famous inn known as the Popinjay.

The visitor passing by way of Prince's Street from St. George Tombland next arrives at ST. PETER HUNGATE, a singular name, which has in remembrance the old practice of the Bishop of the Diocese keeping hounds for his personal enjoyment. It has some good old stained glass, and noteworthy communion plate. A short distance down Elm Hill, so named from the fact of a fine elm tree growing there, is the church of ST. SIMON AND JUDE, a church of great antiquity, with a modern east window and a recently restored tower. In the church are a few old brasses and monuments of the Pettus family, upon one of which lies in armour the figure of Sir John Pettus, Knight, a 17th century benefactor of the church. Crossing the river Wensum by Fye Bridge, the visitor reaches the church of ST. CLEMENT, another Perpendicular building of flint and stone, with an east window of the transition from the Decorated. In the churchyard is the tomb of the parents of Archbishop Parker, one of the best known worthies of the English church. The communion plate is very valuable, and includes a silver-gilt cup of 16th century work. Opposite the church is the house where Amelia Opie was born, and which now bears her name. Some of the buildings in Colegate Street, which

runs by the side of St. Clement's Church, are good old specimens of flint work. At the end of the street stands the church of ST. GEORGE COLEGATE, rebuilt in the latter half of the 15th and the earlier years of the 16th century. It contains in the chancel a fine altar tomb to Robert Jannis, a benefactor to the parish and city, a brass of William Norwiche, dated 1475, and at the end of the north aisle a recently erected tablet to the memory of

### OLD CROME.

This now renowned English artist was born in a house yet standing on St. Martin's Plain, lived the greater part of his life in a house on the north side of the churchyard of St. George Colegate, and was buried here. The tablet bears a fine portrait of the celebrated artist—itself the work of a Norfolk sculptor, John Bell—and the following inscription :

“Near this spot lie the remains of one of England's greatest landscape painters : born in this city December 21st, 1769, and died in this parish April 22nd, 1821. This memorial is erected forty-seven years after his death by admirers of his art personally connected with Norfolk, his native county.”

Mr. Wedmore, writing of Old Crome, says :—

“He died in a substantial small square-built house in what was a good street then, in the parish of St. George Colegate, having begun as a workman and ended as a bourgeois. He was a simple man of genial company. But it is not to be supposed that because his life was from end to end an humble one, though prosperous even outwardly after its kind, that Crome was deprived of the companionship most fitted to his genius, the stimulus that he most needed. The very existence of the Norwich Society of Artists settles the question. The local men hung on his words : he knew that he was not only making pictures, but a school. And in the quietness of a provincial city, a coterie had been formed of men bent on the pursuit of an honest and homely art, and of these he was the chief.”

John Wodderspoon, in his papers on “John Crome and his Works,” which appeared originally in the *Norwich Mercury*, of November and December, 1858, and were afterwards collected and published, says of this great artist's works :—

“The subjects of Crome's choice were various. Sometimes a green lane would attract his fancy, with the peep of a far-off common—oaks, elms, and hedgerows in the middle distance, and in the foreground rich plants, herbage, and fallen timber. The forms of trees introduced

into Crome's pictures are always perfect, and sketched from individual example. His foliage, unlike that of ancient and some modern painters, is characteristic, free, rich in colour, and juicy even to empasto. Some of the ancient masters, and some of our own day also, considered and declare, that the leafings of every tree, whatever their kind, should be of one shape, and the character indicated only by the general form and masses. Crome's judgment led him to adopt a more truthful course. Perhaps among the entire range of painters of the English school no man has painted trees more full of life and natural character than Crome, especially oaks ; and with pollard willows he succeeded better than with more majestic trees. But Crome was as much at home with open views, as with close scenes, and painted many. Tall rigid barns also, and hovels of mud, cottages, seascapes, bits of ragged commons, holts and heaths, windmills, lanes with lone farm-houses, and even street views, were his studies. The Norwich river commanded his attention, as it had done that of other local artists, and there are numerous paintings by him of views on the Wensum and Yare, with portions of low banks, and heavy wherries with tall red sails rising up against the sky, and crews with quanting poles pushing vessels through some tortuous channel, the involutions of which have taken them out of the wind. We are disposed to think that some of Crome's best productions are pictures of this kind, though admitting that many of his views on the upper waters flowing through St. Martin's-at-Oak, in the city of Norwich, should be included in his first-class examples. Along the lazy stream which finds a devious course through that part, are many patches of picturesque gardens, kept by poor men, who, to the enjoyment of their small though successful experiments in horticulture, add that of keeping boats. A boat was always a great attraction for Crome, and he has painted many such morsels of river life as these localities disclose, with rude staithes and ruder boat-houses, and morsels of garden ground skirting the stream, with perhaps a large barge or a huge wherry drawn out of its element on dry land and undergoing repair, while in the background stands the rears of houses, with figures looking or angling over walls. Of this class there are one or two of Crome's pictures which show the dilapidated buildings on the sides of the river as seen from the bridges, true to the character of the scene, as the most pastoral landscape ever finished by the painter is true to Nature.

"It is one of the greatest excellencies of Crome, that he impressed a feeling of home on all his works. His heart was in all he did, and what he did not feel he could not paint.

"Lane scenes were at all times an attraction to Crome, and many of such pictures are among the most successful of his works. Sandy banks and gravelly tones afforded the opportunity of opposing warm rich colours to the cool green of plants, herbage, or sweeps of grass, and this he has accomplished with marvellous effect. A hovel, with walls formed of mud, and roof of decaying thatch, offered the strongest inducements to his pencil, and while giving the broadest character to such objects, he divested them of vulgarity, and bestowed upon them a finish which equals the masters of the Dutch school. Wherever he introduced figures they were always in accordance with the scene. Flocks of

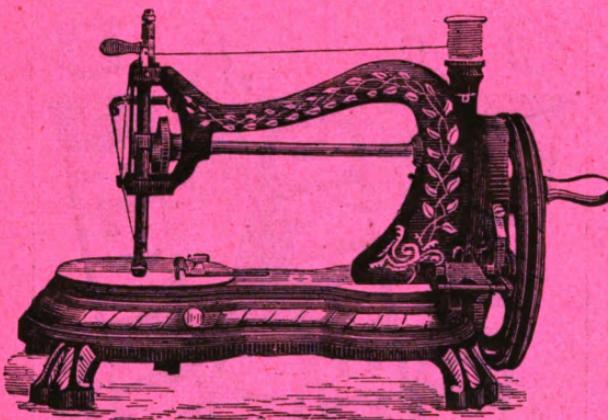
sheep, cows, dogs, horses, &c., are placed in the precise spot where the habits and instincts of the creatures would surely place themselves, and no incongruity of action or position destroys or mars the naturalness of the animals, either as respects their own character, or the scene depicted. Of strong observation himself, he was always sensibly moved by noticing errors in the composition of other painters. He has been known to say—‘The man who would place an animal where the animal would not place itself, would do the same with a tree, a bank, a human figure—with any object, in fact, that might occur in Nature, and therefore such a man may be a great colourist, or a good draughtsman, but he is no artist.’ He was always particular as regarded the direction of the wind. In some fine pictures of modern painters, the clouds are driven in one direction, ascending smoke in another, and the waving leaves of trees and yielding herbage in a third. Crome was never guilty of such faults. He was a naturalist as well as an artist, and not only gave every creature its true position, but expressed all natural forces, and the aspects of the seasons with scrupulous and uncompromising fidelity.”

In an obituary notice of John Crome, Mr. R. M. Bacon, speaking of the man whom all in the city knew, wrote as follows:—

“Mr. Crome’s manners were those of the heart; he was quick, lively, and enthusiastic in conversation, and animated to a high degree when speaking of subjects connected with his art, the fond and incessant, the earliest and latest subject of his thoughts and aspirations.”

The visitor, following the narrow Bridge Street, crosses the river by Blackfriars’ Bridge—a noteworthy erection in its day—passes St. Andrew’s Hall, and going up Redwell Street—a name which keeps in memory the existence of a famous well now marked by a pump at the corner of the churchyard—arrives at the church of ST. MICHAEL AT PLEA, in which the Archdeacon of Norwich formerly held his courts, and where he now delivers his annual “charge.” It is cruciform in plan, has a good south porch and good lofty aisle windows. It contains some paintings, on panel, of the Crucifixion. A little way down Queen Street, on the same side as this church, is the church of ST. MARY THE LESS, which was set apart for the use of the Walloon and French Refugees, who settled in the city in the days of the persecution of Alva and others acting under the commands of Philip of Spain. Subsequently it was used as a cloth hall: now it is a nonconformist place of worship.

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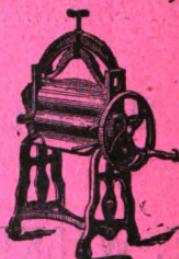
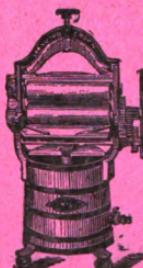
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Passing along King Street, the visitor, soon after he has left the corner of the Cattle Market, arrives at the church of

### ST. PETER PER MOUNTERGATE.

This church was built in 1486, is 115 feet long, of good Perpendicular work, without aisles, but with large and lofty side windows. The chancel stalls are substantially the same as belonged to the college of five friars, demolished at the dissolution. Portions of the old rood screen are preserved, and there is some 16th and 17th century communion plate.

In this church is a picture of "St. Peter and the Cock," by Joseph Brown, a self-taught artist, who followed the occupation of waterman ; his portrait hangs in the vestry. There were at one time four other churches in this parish, viz. : St. Michael-at-Conisford, which parish was annexed in 1360, and the church sold to a body of Augustinian friars who obtained possession of a large plot of land and erected a magnificent Conventual church, described in Blomefield as 150 yards long by 50 yards wide ; the church of St. John the Evangelist, at the north corner of Rose Lane, annexed in 1300 ; the church of St. Vedast or St. Faith's, some portion of the tower of which was in existence a few years ago near Cooke's Hospital in Rose Lane ; the church of the Grey Friars, who about the year 1300 obtained a large tract of land lying between Rose Lane and the upper part of Prince of Wales Road, and on that site erected a church almost as large as that of the Austin Friars. A magnificent example of a mediæval staircase remains in a house at the corner of St. Faith's Lane, which is believed to have been the residence of one of the Howard family.

One of the oldest churches in the city—that of the parish of ST. JULIAN, with its noteworthy Saxon or Norman round tower and red-brick windows, and Norman work in the walls and interior, stands in a narrow alley a short distance from King Street on its western side. The Fratres de Domina had a house in this parish ; and here, too, was the Norwich residence of Sir William Boleyn, of Blickling, father of Anne Boleyn, one of King Henry VIII.'s unfortunate wives. Yet farther down King Street were other old churches, one dedicated to St. Clement the Martyr, and another dedicated to St. Edward. Nearly opposite the site of this old church stands THE MUSIC HOUSE. In olden days it was the assembly room of the city waits ; but its history goes back to a much earlier date. On its site

was an old Norman dwelling, the residence of Moses, a Jew in the time of William Rufus, and of Isaac, the well-known Jew of Norwich of Richard I.'s days. It was forfeited to the Crown when trouble followed the Jews, and was given by Henry III. to Sir William de Valeres, knight. Subsequently the Paston family were the owners, and in 1633 Sir Edward Coke, then Recorder, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of England, lived here. At the top of the building is a well-proportioned large room, with raised platform, as though it had been used for the representation of plays; it has a fine open wagon-beam roof in excellent preservation. The basement, now used as wine stores, is a fine example of a 12th century crypt, built on remains of Norman work.

Beyond the Music House stands the old church of ST. ETHELDRED, in the tower of which is some good Norman work. The site was that of a yet earlier Saxon church. A partial restoration is now being made to fit it as the church of the united parishes of St. Etheldred and St. Peter Southgate. Before the work was begun the nave had a thatched roof, and there was a strange jumble of architectural styles. Even now, though Mr. Boardman, the architect, has adhered pretty closely to the Decorated style, especially in the new chancel window and side lights, there is retained a window of the Perpendicular style. The Norman door on the south side has been carefully restored. ST. PETER SOUTHGATE, a ruinous late Perpendicular building, has been closed as a parish church, and is to be fitted up as a Sunday school, and for church purposes generally. The remains of the crypt of an early English monastic house, with beautiful groined roofs, are now used by Messrs. Youngs, Crawshay, and Youngs as cellars for the storage of beer.

“On the north side of St. Etheldred's church stood the house of Sir Robert de Salle, ‘a Knight capitayne,’ who played no insignificant part in Norwich when the people rose here under John the Dyer as they did in Kent under Wat the Tyler. He was slain by the insurgents who fled from the city to escape the wrath of the warlike Bishop Spencer. The bishop pursued and routed them near Worstead, twelve miles from Norwich, gave the leaders absolution, and then executed them.”

## CARROW ABBEY.

The Priory, or, as it is popularly termed, the Abbey of Carrow, formerly stood just beyond the South or Conisford Gate. The extensive manufactories of the Messrs. J. and J. Colman, and Carrow House, the private residence of J. J. Colman, Esq., M.P., now occupy what must have been a portion of the Priory grounds. Recent excavations in the enclosure lying between Mr. Colman's residence and the main road from the city to Trowse, have displayed the magnificent scale on which this Priory was built, the only remains of which previously known being adapted as the residence of J. H. Tillett, Esq., M.P., Carrow Abbey. The Priory had a noteworthy history, extending over some 400 years—from the middle of the twelfth to the middle of the sixteenth century. Mr. R. M. Phipson, in an exhaustive paper read to the members of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, when they visited Carrow in December, 1881—a paper revised and published in the Society's Transactions, vol. ix.—said of this once famous conventional building :—

There was a hospital here in the time of King Stephen, and perhaps, earlier, dedicated to S. Mary and S. John. Stephen gave lands and meadows to Seyna and Leftelina, two of the sisters in 1146, and it is stated that they founded a *new* Priory, from which we may presume that there was some institution of the kind here before. At this time there were nine Benedictine black nuns, who were endowed, according to Dugdale, with £64 16s. 6d. per annum, but according to Speed with £84 12s. 1d. This was exclusive of their lands, which doubtless were valuable, making a fairly good income, considering the then value of money. There was in 1199 a grant to the nuns of a fair for four days. After a long series of ups and downs, the last Prioress but one was Isabella Wygun. During her time, the house now occupied by Mr. Tillett, M.P., was undoubtedly erected. There is a rebus of a Y and a gun carved on a beam and other wood-work in the house, clearly indicating its date. The last prioress was Cecily Stafford; she was pensioned at the dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII. on £5 per annum. There were twelve nuns at the time of the dissolution, and it is said that they kept for many years before a school for the education of the higher class of young ladies. Old Fuller, speaking of such establishments in nunneries, says, "they were good shee schools wherein the girls and maids of the neighbourhood were taught to read and work, and sometimes a little Latin was taught them therein. Yet give me leave to tell you that if such feminine

foundations had still continued, provided no vow were obtruded upon them, haply the weaker sex might be heightened to an higher perfection than hitherto."

The ruins have been lying for three centuries and a half neglected and unknown. Blomefield had no knowledge of their exact position. Now they are brought to light, I fear that one or two severe winters will reduce nearly all the remains to powder, and that almost every vestige of them must perish before many years. The ruins are clearly of many different dates, from the 12th to the 16th century. This priory belonged to the Benedictine Order. The chief feature was the cruciform church which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Evangelist. It consisted of a nave 101 feet long by 24 feet 3 in. wide; north and south aisles of similar length, 11 feet wide; a central tower 32 feet square on the outside; choir and chancel 62 feet 6 in. by 23 feet wide; a south chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and a north chapel dedicated to St. Catherine. There were also north and south transepts extending 42 ft. 6 in. beyond the tower, and 23 ft. wide. I can give you a better idea of the size of the church by saying that its superficial contents were about one-fifth larger than that of St. Peter's Mancroft. On the east side of the south transept is the sacristy; it stands in the same place it does in most other Benedictine buildings. It has a wide arch and an altar, which was a very usual, I might say almost invariable, feature in a sacristy. The chancel, choir, tower, and transepts were evidently built in the latter part of the 12th and in the beginning of the 13th century, evidently the time of Seyna and Leftelina, whilst the nave and its aisles are of pure early English work, or the middle and latter part of the 13th century. The eastern part of the chancel was raised two steps, and the east wall was doubtless filled with three single-light semi-circular-headed windows in deep reveals. The western part of the chancel contained the *Cantus Cantorum*, and the walls of this were highly enriched with stone arcading. Then comes the very massive tower, one pier of which is entirely gone. Here begin traces of later work, or early in the 14th century. The transepts, which had no aisles, are evidently of the same date as the tower. The walls of these were also arcaded, and there would appear to have been a rubble wall seat all round them—a very common feature at that time. The base of one pier is left pretty perfect. The arcading, I suppose, consisted of seven arches. Near the west end of the nave was a wall of comparatively modern date (15th or 16th century work). The walls of the north and south aisles are arcaded in stone, this returned round the west end; and when we consider that nearly the whole of the inside walls of the church were thus ornamented, we can form some idea of the richness and beauty of the interior. A few of the old caps and bases, and piers of shafts have been dug up during the excavations, and the delicacy of their design is very good. On the south side there were two doors entering into the cloisters, the usual and invariable arrangement, used mostly for processional purposes. The church was probably not covered with stone groining, for I cannot find any extensive abutments to resist the thrusts, and the outside

walls are thin. It is probable the roofs were of oak, covered with lead. A theory has been for some years broached by close observers of early churches, that their proportions were all worked out to a mathematical nicety, and there is much truth in this in several structures: in the case of this Priory Church it works out to an inch, or even less, and on the very simple basis of tenths. Divide the whole length of the church into ten. Six-tenths is exactly the length of the nave from the centre of the tower, and four-tenths the length of the chancel and choir; whilst three-tenths is exactly the length of each transept north and south. The nave does not run exactly in a line with the chancel. On the north side of St. Catharine's Chapel, and also on the north side of the north aisle of nave, have been found the remains of walls, evidently of a much later date than the church itself. Under some of these walls were found three shallow circular sinkings, and one oval one, all varying from ten to twelve feet in depth. They could not have been water wells, for the live well is close by, and is 34 feet deep, and is now nearly dry, showing that the level of the springs has lowered considerably during the last 400 years.

At the end of the south transept is a 15th or 16th century wall. It is possible that this formed one wall of a straight staircase up to the dormitories. The original staircase to these rooms was circular, and the first two steps of it still remain *in situ*.

We now come to the domestic and semi-domestic departments, and first, as is usual, is the slype or passage, out of which the circular staircase leads. This slype formed a communication between the cloisters and outer grounds and detached buildings, and always intervened between the transept and chapter house. Southward of this is the chapter house, running, as is invariably the case, east and west. It had undoubtedly a groined ceiling, the central portion of it springing from columns in the middle of the room, and had a door into the cloisters. The size of this room can easily be arrived at by working out the proportions of the groining, and it was evidently a compartment 37 feet by 23 feet. Further south was the day room or common house. This also had a groined ceiling, and was divided by columns, from which the central groining sprang. In this case they were circular shafts, a portion of one of which still remains. There were seven of these, forming eight bays, which can still be easily traced by the corresponding corbels in the walls, from which the other sides of the groining sprang. Over the chapter house was the scriptorium, library, or muniment room, lighted by a window to the east—probably a circular one—and with an open oak roof; and over the day room was a long dormitory, also with an open roof. To the east of these buildings stood the hospital or infirmary, the site of which has not been excavated. It probably consisted of a day room and dormitory, with small kitchen and offices, and was reached by a covered passage leading from the day room, the foundations of which can still be traced. On the north side of this passage were the gongs or latrines; close by, and on the east side of the chapter house, was a burial place, but most of the nuns were probably buried in the centre of the

cloisters. Three graves are still existing, one of which was opened in my presence, and at a depth of about 2 feet 6 in. human bones were found, which from their smallness were evidently those of a female, buried without either stone or wood coffin, a thing very usual at this time. The other graves, I believe, have not been disturbed. The slab, which is most perfect, is, from the cross that is on it, evidently of the latter part of the 13th century.

On the south side of the church, and on the west side of the apartments I have been speaking of, were the cloisters, now Carrow Abbey garden. In the wall still remains an holy water stoup, and there were, doubtless, lavatories round it, as was commonly the case. On the south side of these cloisters were the refectory, kitchen, with chambers over, and on the west side was the domus conversorum for converts, workpeople, and servants, and probably a hall for guests. These were pulled down, and early in the 16th century a portion of the block of buildings, now known as Carrow Abbey, was erected nearly on their site, by Prioress Isabella Wygun. It consists of a parlour handsomely panelled in oak, and a fine moulded oak beam ceiling. Above were bed rooms reached by an oak turret staircase, still extant.

In summing up, Mr. Phipson asks his readers to bring before their imagination "a magnificent church with its spacious cluster of adjacent apartments, their rich arcades and delicately-proportioned mouldings, noble piers and arches, lofty and massive tower, windows entirely filled with richly painted glass, oak stalls, rood loft, and screens most beautifully carved, highly glazed and ornamental floor tiles, together with altar hangings and other needle-work of exquisite design and workmanship, and we shall then be able to form some idea of the elegance and sumptuousness of the conventional institutions of the middle ages."

The churches in Ber Street—the wide thoroughfare extending from the top of the Bracondale Hill to near the centre of the city—are of no great architectural interest. ST. JOHN SEPULCHRE, the nearest to the Ber Street Gate, is Perpendicular, with a good north porch, and containing a good carved font. Beyond this church is that of ST. MICHAEL-AT-THORN, a plain church in a variety of styles, with a good Norman south doorway—the door itself having the original iron-work. (The name of the church is derived from the large white thorn which grows in the churchyard). Yet nearer the city is ST. JOHN OF TIMBERHILL, recently restored. Near by is the church of ALL SAINTS, which has a very rich and fine Perpendicular font, with figures of

St. Paul, St. John the Baptist, St. Michael and St. George, and other smaller figures of saints. The only remaining church within the walls is approached from All Saints Green by way of Westlegate Street. This narrow thoroughfare opens on to St. Stephen's Plain, and immediately before him the visitor sees what, for Norwich, is the very wide Rampant Horse Street, so named from the sign borne by one of the hotels—a descendant of an inn of the olden days. On the rise of the elevation at the west end of this short street, stands the church of

### ST. STEPHEN.

This is a large, late Perpendicular building, with a nave and clerestory (rebuilt in 1550), two aisles, a chancel (rebuilt in 1501—1521), two chapels, and a square tower which bears date 1601. The roof is of good open timber work, with rich carvings. The principal entrance is by the tower, which stands on the north side, and has its base converted into a porch. The east window is filled with stained glass, bearing the date 1601. The fabric was thoroughly restored and reseated in 1859; the churchyard renovated, and the old wall replaced by a dwarf wall with an iron railing very recently. In the interior are to be seen some old brasses and ancient stalls. A carving in alabaster of male saints, similar in execution to that in St. Peter Mancroft, is preserved in this church. The east end of the church has, within the last few years, been beautified by the addition of some mural decorations by Messrs. J. and J. King, of a most graceful character, the space beneath the reredos having a tinted background, on which are light graceful ornaments and bands of colour. The space round the window on either side has been covered with a light ornament, in which are interspersed various emblems, &c., the space above the window being filled with an elaborate cross. The woodwork of the roof, immediately connected with the east end, has also been relieved with colour. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. Beyond the church was formerly a Chantry, the site still bearing the name.

Communication with the Haymarket and the Market

Place is had by way of Briggs' Street, a most inconvenient thoroughfare, seeing that it barely admits of two vehicles passing at a time. What it must have been some fifty years ago, while as yet it was only Briggs' Lane, the present generation can imagine from the following capital story told by J. Ewing Ritchie, in his interesting volume "East Anglia :—" "Many years ago, when wandering in the north of Germany, I came to an hotel, in the Fremden Buch, of which—(Englishmen at that time were far more patriotic and less cosmopolitan than in these degenerate days)—an enthusiastic Englishman had written—and possibly the writing had been suggested by the hard fare and dirty ways of the place—

"'England, with all thy faults, I love thee still.'

Underneath, a still more enthusiastic Englishman had written, 'Faults? What faults? I know of none, except that Briggs' Lane, Norwich, wants widening.'

Of the parish churches outside the city walls, the most interesting is that of HEIGHAM ST. BARTHOLOMEW, the mother church of a parish now subdivided into three parts. It stands on a slight acclivity near the Wensum Back River, about one mile from the Market Place. The fabric has been recently thoroughly restored. Within its walls is the burial place of Bishop Hall, famous as a writer of poetical satires, which Pope characterized as "the best poetry and



THE "DOLPHIN" INN.

the truest satire in the English language." His prose writings, by reason of their fine thoughts expressed in excellent language, have given him the title of "the English Seneca." He lived in troublous times—(when Dean of Worcester he was one of the English Divines at the Synod of Dort; was Bishop of Exeter from 1627, and Bishop of Norwich from 1641)—and the last years of his life were spent in the Palace in Heigham, now the "Dolphin" Inn, while as yet Cromwell and the Nonconformists were a great power in the England of that day. This old Elizabethan house, with some fragments of earlier work built in, has the date 1587 over the door, and in the flint work 1619. One room has a good plaster ceiling, and there is some good old oak work. To meet the religious needs of the parishioners yet appertaining to the old parish, a Mission Room has been erected in Old Palace Road.

The new parishes, each with its own ecclesiastical organisation, are ST. PHILIP, having a handsome church with a good square tower in Heigham Road, and the church of the HOLY TRINITY, a commodious building, with a not very elegant spire, situated near Unthank's Road. There is in the latter church a modern two-light memorial window of stained glass by Messrs. J. and J. King.

Reference has already been made to the parish Church of EARLHAM, and also to that of EATON with its supplementary provision for worship in CHRIST CHURCH, near the Mile End Lane, Eaton.

HELLESDON ST. MARY, to the north of Heigham, is a small building in which is some very good Perpendicular work; and also good Decorated work, both in stone and iron.

The hamlet of LAKENHAM, lying beyond Ber Street, has its old parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist and All Saints, on an abrupt hill overlooking the Yare. A modern parish with its church, dedicated to ST. MARK, has been made out of the populous suburb of New Lakenham.

Thorpe Hamlet, also a populous suburb, has been formed into a parish, with its church of ST. MATTHEW, erected on the rising ground near the Wensum, and close to Thorpe Railway Station.

Yet another suburb, that lying towards the old village of

Catton, has been made into the ecclesiastical district of CHRIST CHURCH, New Catton. The parish of St. Clement formerly extended to the borders of the city in this direction.

## NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS.

Nonconformity in Norwich dates from the most stirring times of religious development in England. The city had its would-be ecclesiastical reformers as early as 1569. Dr. Jessopp, in his valuable work "One Generation of a Norfolk House," mentions "a violent anti-ritual demonstration in the Cathedral, headed by five of the prebendaries and others with them, who, in the absence of the dean, but apparently with something like cognisance on the bishop's part, thought proper to march in a kind of procession into the choir, and after committing various unseemly outrages, ended by breaking down the organ, and doing their best to stop the continuance of the choral service." This riot led to Queen Elizabeth ordering the offenders to appear before Archbishop Parker, himself a Norwich man, and "give account of themselves for their evil behaviour." Later on a second riot and protest against singing the lessons, with an attempt "to use another and a new form of service contrary to that ordered by Her Majesty and the book," occurred, and the rioters were reproved and warned against a repetition of the scandal. Dr. Jessopp shows that the bishop—Parkhurst—and most of the prebendaries were Puritans. The religious condition of Norwich at this time is thus depicted by Dr. Jessopp:—

"At Norwich religious fanaticism in every form was rampant. Upwards of 4,000 Flemings had their own peculiar worship, their sects, their 'views,' their broils, almost their faction-fights; crazy prophets rose up in the streets, claiming to be inspired; 'Anabaptists' propounded new theories of the rights of property, and even were for introducing a reformed code of morals. Whispers were heard of a real new revelation, whose apostle or high priest none could name, whose adherents called themselves by a strange title, to be heard of by and by often enough when David George's rhapsodies should have become translated into English jargon, and when the 'family of love' should have had its martyrs and confessors who suffered, they scarce knew why."

With such a state of affairs prevailing in the city, it is

no marvel that Robert Browne, one of the clergy in the city, should have found many followers, and that the Brownists should have become a numerous party in the kingdom. Elizabeth, by Archbishop Parker, in the year 1576, tried a policy of great severity towards many Norwich clergymen, insomuch that the Norfolk justices petitioned the Queen to exercise leniency towards them. Browne himself, whom Neal, in his "History of the Puritans," speaks of as "a fiery, hot-headed young man," was taken into custody by the Bishop of Norwich in 1580, and only released on acknowledging that he had offended. Two years later he had, however, yet further extended his ideas of religious independence, holding that every church or society of Christians meeting in one place was a body corporate, having full power within itself to act as it thought fit. He was again taken into custody, but having a friend at court was released. Ultimately he and his congregation were obliged to migrate to Middleburgh in Holland, but not before Norwich had had its martyrs to the cause.

### THE OLD MEETING HOUSE.

The ideas which lay at the root of Robert Browne's teachings were fostered by the teachings of Robinson of Norwich, in a church founded in Amsterdam, and were transplanted to New England by the Pilgrim Fathers, before they again took root in Norwich. The ultimate foundation of an Independent congregation in the city resulted from the Rev. Thomas Bridge, lecturer of St. George Tombland, and other Norwich clergymen, having been obliged to leave the Church of England when the bishop, Wren, sought to compel them to read the "Book of Sports" in church on a Sunday in the year 1637. They fled to Holland, whence they returned in 1642, and founded, both in Yarmouth and Norwich, Independent churches of those refugees from Norfolk who had been united in fellowship with the church at Rotterdam. The Old Meeting House Church was at length established on June 10th, 1644, and thenceforth prospered exceedingly, its earliest ministers being ejected clergymen. The present chapel in Colegate

Street was built in 1693. It is a large building of red brick, ornamented with four Corinthian pilasters, erected on land leased from the corporation—part of the Girls' Hospital Endowment, and in old times the great garden of the Blackfriars' Monastery. The society has various endowments for benevolent and educational purposes. There are spacious schoolrooms connected with the chapel.

It is noteworthy that of the early ministers at the Old Meeting House, all, save the Rev. Dr. Scott, who died in 1767, were authors. It is related of Cromwell, one of the Dissenting ministers who fled from Norwich with Bridge, that after his return to the city from Holland, to undergo persistent persecution for a period of nine years, he on one occasion was invited to dine with Bishop Reynolds. "When Mr. Cromwell retired, the bishop rose and attended him, which caused the young clergy present to laugh. On his return his lordship rebuked his guests for their unmannerly conduct, and told them that Mr. Cromwell had more solid divinity in his little finger than all of them had in their bodies." Not only were the ministers learned men, but we find one of the deacons of the Old Meeting, Mr. W. Youngman, editing "Cruden's Concordance," and deemed worthy to be invited to Earlham to hold converse with Dr. Chalmers as a genial spirit. Of the young men who have entered the ministry during this century from this church, the most noteworthy is Dr. Stoughton. He was a member of the church in the year 1827.

### PRINCE'S STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This Independent Church was the fruit of the labours of its first minister, the Rev. John Alexander. He began his labours in 1817 in the old Whitfield Tabernacle, and two years later, when he agreed to minister in Norwich, a chapel was built for him in Prince's Street. In this church he laboured for close on half a century, and celebrated his jubilee in rare fashion in St. Andrew's Hall in 1867, with the Mayor to do him honour, and a comfortable income provided for him to the end of his days. This was only the summing up of the manifestations of esteem in which he was held, not only by his congregation, but also by the

citizens generally. "During his pastorate of fifty years, more than one thousand members had been added to the church, two chapels had been added to the one in Prince's Street, four Sunday Schools had been raised and supplied with a hundred teachers and with nearly a thousand children, and eight members of the church had become ministers of the gospel." John Alexander died on July 31st, 1868. After the appointment of his successor, the Rev. G. S. Barrett, B.A., the old chapel underwent so complete a transformation as to become virtually a new building. The cost of enlargement and rebuilding, under the direction of Mr. Boardman, F.R.I.B.A., was £2,500. The chapel now seats 1,200 persons. The new front presents an elevation in the modern Italian or Composite style, with seven windows of ornamental design. The roof is now lofty, and there are eight large windows on each side. The galleries stand on cast-iron columns, and have an ornamental iron front. In the apse is a very sweet and full-toned organ. The interior is seated with varnished open benches. The entrances, staircase, hall, and avenues are laid with tessellated tiles, and there is every convenience which can add to the comfort of the worshippers.

No very long time after this work was completed, as the Sunday Schoolrooms in Prince's Street were too small for the work to be done, the congregation resolved to build a new Schoolroom and Lecture Hall on a site adjoining the church, which was secured for the purpose. This provision has been made at the cost of £12,600, all of which has been subscribed. Mr. Boardman, who was the architect, has added to the public buildings of Norwich one worthy to be named with older fabrics.

The building is a bold Italian structure in white brick, with mouldings of ornamental Cossey brick. There are three entrances. In the basement are class rooms, a mothers' meeting room, 38 ft. by 25 ft. ; a church parlour, 36 ft. by 26 ft., furnished as drawing room ; a kitchen, and a heating chamber. On the main floor is a schoolroom or lecture hall, 62 ft. by 39 ft., and 32 ft. high, capable of seating 700 persons ; with thirty class rooms conveniently disposed round its sides to accommodate 500 children. The hall has a cove and panelled roof, with a handsome cornice and bold corbels. It is lighted by a lantern 24 ft. wide. There is round three sides an overhanging gallery 8 ft. wide, and on the fourth side an apse 15 ft. square,

18 ft. high, with a rostrum in front. The woodwork is of pitch pine, varnished. The builders were Messrs. Downing and Sons. This Lecture Hall is the meeting place for many institutions for the spiritual and mental improvement of young people.

### THE CHAPEL-IN-THE-FIELD.

This Congregational Church is an off-shoot from the Old Meeting House. It is a handsome building in a style which may be said to be Norman modernised to suit nineteenth century and Congregational needs. The interior is ranged as a nave and two aisles, with a semi-circular apse, in which is the organ and pulpit. On both sides there is a gallery, and in the end over the porch a deep gallery lighted by a large rose-window, which has been filled with stained glass to the memory of Mr. C. M. Gibson, who practised in the city as a surgeon for many years. This building is comfortably seated for 900 persons. The noteworthy features of the exterior are two towers with spires, each 80 feet high, the arcade work under the rose-window, and a deeply-recessed porch with three Norman arches. This chapel was built by subscription, and opened in 1859. Three years later, to commemorate the bi-centenary of Nonconformity, a large school and lecture room, with class rooms, and other conveniences for the organisation of church work, were provided by subscription. The whole buildings are in white brick, with high-pitched slate roofs.

### ST. MARY'S BAPTIST CHAPEL.

The Baptists first formed a society in Norwich in the year 1686. The church worshipping in St. Mary's built a chapel on the site of the present building in the year 1745; the chapel as now existing dating from 1838. The Rev. Joseph Kinghorn, a noteworthy minister—a champion of strict communion, and a great Hebrew scholar—the Rev. William Brock, and the Rev. George Gould, all men of high reputation in the Nonconformist world, successively ministered here. The chapel is a plain building. A handsome edifice, containing a large Sunday schoolroom or lecture hall, and class rooms, was added in 1868.

## UNTHANK'S ROAD BAPTIST CHURCH.

A new chapel, which is in the most attractive style of Gothic architecture, adapted to Nonconformist worship, was built in the year 1874, by the St. Clement's Baptist Church, on a site adjoining the city gaol. The design is as yet incomplete, only the base of the spire having been erected. The building is admirably adapted for its purpose. It seats 650 persons. A good-toned organ has recently been built in the octagonal apse. A convenient lecture and schoolroom, with class rooms, forms the basement of the chapel. During a period of more than sixty years this congregation worshipped in ST. CLEMENT'S CHAPEL, the plain building in Colegate Street, which is yet devoted to the Baptist cause. Here the celebrated Mark Wilks laboured. He began his career in the city as a minister in the Countess of Huntingdon's denomination, but his getting married led to his separation from that cause, and to the ultimate alliance of his congregation with the Baptists. He was a political power in the city during the stirring times which followed the French Revolution.

The GILDENCROFT, another of the Baptist churches, is a building sacred to the memory of Joseph John Gurney and Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. Within its walls the Society of Friends worshipped many years, and their remains were deposited in the graveyard adjoining. A more modern building, erected as a Baptist church, is the commodious structure situate a very short distance back from the Surrey Street. The Baptists also have small chapels on Orford Hill, in Pottergate Street, and in Pitt Street. The plain building called the Tabernacle, near the Palace Plain, where Mark Wilks preached in his younger days, is now also conducted as a Baptist Church, though the endowments appertaining thereto are strictly applicable to a congregation of the Countess of Huntingdon's persuasion, and the tenets to be taught in the building, according to the trust deed, should be in accordance with the articles and homilies of the Church of England.

### WESLEYAN CHAPELS.

John and Charles Wesley and George Whitfield were heard in the city in the days when the antagonism of the common people to novel forms of religion was much greater than we are now familiar with. The WESLEYANS had to fight for a right to preach, and several years passed ere they became sufficiently strong to warrant the building of a small chapel. The plain building in Lady Lane, fitted up in the fashion which was deemed the proper thing fifty years ago, is the principal place of worship. A capital lecture and Sunday school room, with all conveniences for the working of the Wesleyan organisation, was provided by the congregation some eighteen years ago. About the same time the Wesleyans built a chapel—which in its style, shows some respect to the principles of architecture—in Ber Street.

The PRIMITIVE METHODISTS have shown much more vigour in the provision of places of worship. A large, well-proportioned chapel in white brick, with a schoolroom in the basement, and yet another schoolroom and class rooms for girls on the west side, is an ornament to the Dereham Road. A small neat building in Nelson Street, Dereham Road, serves as a meeting place for a district which has of late years become very populous. In Queen's Road, a good street running parallel with the site of the old city wall beyond St. Stephen's Gates, the denomination has a handsome chapel built within the last ten years. It also occupies the Dutch Church—the eastern portion of St. Andrew's Hall; and it has yet another chapel in Cowgate Street.

The UNITED FREE METHODIST CHURCHES have a plain, large chapel in Calvert Street; and a handsome, commodious new building in Chapel Field Road, near to St. Stephen's Gates. This last-named building has superseded the chapel in City Road, Crook's Place, which has been improved and adapted as a lecture and schoolroom.

The REFORM METHODISTS, who did not join in the formation of the United Free Churches, have a small neat chapel in Belvoir Street, midway between Earlham and Dereham Road.

The OCTAGON CHAPEL, in Colegate Street, originally the meeting place of a congregation following the Presbyterian methods, but for many years past a Unitarian place of worship, is a handsomely fitted up building, English oak being only used, and the style of ornamentation in excellent taste. This building was, in the last generation, the centre of the intellectual life of Norwich.

The PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in connection with the English Presbytery, is a handsome building with a lofty campanile, and a well-proportioned front in the Lombardo-Gothic style, situated in Theatre Street. Some eighteen years ago, a lecture hall was built on a portion of this site. About three years after this building was completed, the Scotch residents in Norwich began to use it as a place of worship on the Presbyterian model. Very soon after they purchased both it and the adjoining area, and subsequently erected the present excellently arranged church to seat 700 persons. Good lecture and church rooms are provided.

The SOCIETY OF FRIENDS have a plain, commodious meeting house in Upper Goat Lane; the JEWS a Synagogue in St. Faith's Lane; the NEW CHURCH (which follows the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg), rooms on Elm Hill; the CHURCH OF THE APOSTLES (following the teachings of Irving) a place of worship in the French Church, Queen Street; and there are Mission Services held in the Victoria Hall and elsewhere. The City Mission has its operations in seven districts, each with its missionary. The SALVATION ARMY has its meeting place in a large hall lying between St. Giles' Street and Bethel Street, with communication from each thoroughfare. This hall was built by a limited company when roller skating was greatly in vogue, but when that form of amusement gave place to more recently devised plans for the common enjoyment of both sexes, the hall fell into disuse. For a brief period it was used as a circus; next as a theatre; then it was fitted up expensively as a store for the sale of American meat and other tinned foods, but was never opened as such; finally it was hired by "General" Booth, and adapted as a "barracks" for his "soldiers."

The ROMAN CATHOLICS have two chapels. That at

St. John Maddermarket may be said to be the parent church. It has a school and other provision for church work, but is ill adapted to meet the conditions of an ornate ritual. The new church to be built at St. Giles' Gates is intended to supersede this chapel. The congregation has recently provided a commodious building on St. George's Plain, to serve as a Presbytery.

The Church of the Holy Apostles is situated in Willow Lane. Till recently it was under the direction of the Society of Jesus, but is now directed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton, in whose diocese Norwich is situate.

## PHILANTHROPIC AND EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

The Church of England Young Men's Society is well supported, and has a large number of members. Its home is a handsome building in red brick in Little Orford Street, in which are a lecture hall capable of seating 280 persons, a reading room and library. Here lectures are delivered, and there are held literary and other classes for the mental improvement of the members, bible class, &c. In the lecture hall of this society is carried into effect the scheme of University Extension, so far as it relates to Norwich, viz., by the delivery of a course of lectures every winter, with an examination thereupon.

The Young Men's Christian Association has its rooms in St. Giles' Street, and it, too, has a large number of supporters and members. Its lecture arrangements are very good, but having no hall of its own, they are delivered in some one of those halls best adapted for the immediate purpose. The members also have lectures and other entertainments in the society's rooms. The reading room, library, social intercourse room, and class rooms serve as common ground where young men meet irrespective of separate religious denominational influences.

The TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES are now well organized. The Norfolk and Norwich Temperance Society has existed more than forty years. Its work has now been re-invigorated by the formation of a Norfolk and Norwich Gospel

Temperance and Blue Ribbon Union, which, with the Temperance Society, has its central offices in the

### TEMPERANCE HALL.

These premises, situated in Prince's Street, were converted into a Temperance Hall and Offices in January, 1881, having been purchased of the Prince's Street Congregational Church, by whom they had been erected and used as a Sunday school and lecture room. The hall is vested in trustees for the Norfolk and Norwich Temperance Society, who hold regular temperance meetings there on Monday evenings. The City of Norwich and the Good Hope Lodges of GOOD TEMPLARS meet on Tuesday and Wednesday every week. A Juvenile Lodge, called the "Senior Temple," also meet on Tuesdays. The INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES meet fortnightly. The NORWICH AUXILIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE hold monthly meetings, and this Society, with the Norfolk and Norwich Temperance Society, have an office which is open daily on the premises. The hall is also let for outside objects. The Ratepayers' Association meet on alternate Mondays. The Local Parliament meets every Thursday during the winter months; and on Sunday a branch of "The Brethren" worship there. The hall is frequently let to Building Societies and for other objects, and has already proved to be a great boon to the city, as it is of a convenient size for medium-sized meetings.

The Church of England Temperance Society has a Norwich Diocesan Branch, with the Bishop as President; an Executive Committee representing East and West Norfolk and East Suffolk, with its honorary secretaries, and a district organising secretary. Its operations have been very successful.

A Temperance Society, with a Band of Hope, is also part of the active organisation of the Prince's Street Congregational Church; and there are other Bands of Hope in the city.

The Sunday Schools formed in connection with the several Nonconformist churches are well organised, and form a SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, which holds an annual examination of scholars, and otherwise tests the work being done.

### KING EDWARD VI. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

A Grammar School in the city of Norwich was to have been founded by King Henry VIII. On his death King Edward VI. granted a charter of foundation for the Great Hospital and the Grammar School, dated 13th May, 1547. The charter made the "mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of Norwich," what would be now termed "governors" of the school. In 1837, after the Municipal Reform Act, the patronage went to twenty-one trustees appointed, by the Lord Chancellor, for the city charities. In 1858 a new scheme in Chancery appointed twenty-one "governors," with an independent foundation, and provided for two schools, the "Grammar School" and a "Commercial," now the Middle, School. In a previous page we have mentioned the fact of the Grammar School being situate in the Cathedral Close. Dr. Jessopp (himself for many years master of the Grammar School), in "One Generation of a Norfolk House," describes the early history of this school :—

"When the free chapels were 'suppressed,' the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, in the precincts of the Cathedral Close, with the houses and premises thereto belonging, were granted to Sir Edward Warner, Knight, and Richard Catline, Gent., who sold their rights to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Norwich. Here the newly established Grammar School was intended to be carried on, and probably was carried on in a languid, careless manner. The citizens appear to have been far more anxious to make the most of their Hospital Charter in the way of patronage and doles, than to use any portion of its revenues to secure to themselves a really efficient school. . . . The school would seem to have been closed for a year or two [from 1551 . . . but a new master was appointed in the third year of Queen Mary], and it was evidently starved by the city magnates, and the buildings were allowed to fall into decay. With the accession of Matthew Parker to the Primacy, a better day dawned; . . . a subscription was raised among the leading citizens, and some of the country gentry, to put the place into common repair. The school soon became famous, and among its earliest scholars was one who was destined to play an important part hereafter in the politics of England, and to earn for posterity the reputation of having been one of the ablest judges that ever sat upon the bench, and perhaps the profoundest lawyer of his time. Edward Coke, the future Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was for seven years a boy at Norwich school, and left it for Trinity College, Cambridge, in September, 1567."

An excellent account of the Grammar School was published by John Burton, Master (elected A.D. 1677), under the title "Antiquitates Capellæ D. Johannis Evangelistæ, hodie, Scholæ Regiæ Norvicensis." It is usually found in the posthumous works of Sir Thomas Browne. In 1862 this tract was republished by "A Valpeian" (John Longe, Esq., of Spixworth), with a translation and appendix, containing much information about the masters, and the distinguished men who have been educated at the school in the last three centuries.

The buildings have been much restored in modern times. A new library was added a few years since; and in 1880 a liberal donor presented the governors with a sum of money sufficient to build a large and handsome new classroom. The present head master, Rev. O. W. Tancock, M.A., was elected in 1879, on the resignation of the Rev. A. Jessopp, D.D., now rector of Scarning. The school consists of about a hundred boys, of whom about forty are boarders in the houses of the head master and the sub-master. The course of education is that of a public school of the first grade, as laid down by the Endowed Schools Commission; and the school is examined in the summer under the authority of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. There are three exhibitions tenable at one of the universities, and two "Parker" exhibitions tenable at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is a subject of much regret that there are not any exhibitions assisting boys to pass from the elementary schools, or the Middle School, to the Grammar School, and so to the Universities. The school possesses an excellent cricket field at the bottom of the Close, and usually has a vigorous eleven and foot-ball fifteen. A school magazine, "The Norvicensian," is published twice a term by members of the school; and a school Lecture Society exists which gives a course of open lectures in the autumn term. The School House Library contains a small number of old books, and a good selection of modern books, which were for the most part gathered together by the late head master. There is also a copy of the famous Holkham bust of Thucydides, presented by the Earl of Leicester. In the Refectory of the school house there is a small collection of

oil paintings and prints, portraits of former masters and scholars, including Lord Chief Justice Coke, Bishop Maltby, Dr. Parr, Sir James Brooke, and other worthies.

### KING EDWARD VI. MIDDLE SCHOOL.

This school, more commonly known as the Commercial School, was opened, under its present Head Master, T. R. Pinder, LL.B., B.A., in 1862. It is on the same foundation and under the same body of governors as the Grammar School, and occupies the site of a large Dominican or Blackfriars Monastery, of which what are now called St. Andrew's Hall and the Dutch Church formed a part. A considerable portion of the ancient buildings, including the south cloister, still remains. It is an interesting fact that after the suppression of the convent by Henry VIII., about the year 1546, the Grammar School was held in the Frater or infirmary, the part of the old building probably corresponding to the north end of the present main school-room.

The success of the Middle (or Commercial) School has been marked. It was very highly spoken of in the report of the Royal Schools Inquiry Commission, laid before Parliament in 1868. At the Cambridge Local Examinations about 370 pupils have obtained certificates, 159 of them passing in honours. Very few schools in England can show such a total. Two of its pupils have been classed in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, viz., Mr. W. A. Bond, in 1879, as fourteenth wrangler; and Mr. R. G. Goggs, in 1880, as fourteenth wrangler. Many others have passed the Civil Service, Law, Medical, and other public examinations. At Christmas, 1881, a portion of the new scheme drawn up in 1878 by the Charity Commissioners, was brought into effect, by which the fees were raised to six guineas per annum, and certain changes made in the curriculum of studies. In addition to English, Latin, French, and Mathematics, instruction is now given in Drawing, Vocal Music, and Natural Science, without extra charge. In the part of the scheme not yet adopted, it is laid down by the Commissioners that "instruction shall be given in the elementary principles of Science, and of Arts and Manufactures, with a view to the higher education of boys in the

theory and practice of technical avocations." But, to carry this out, a considerable increase of endowment would be necessary. The school year is divided into three terms.

The GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL was opened in February, 1875, by the Girls' Public Day School Company (Limited), and subsequently the company secured the excellent premises on Theatre Plain, which was formerly the Assembly Room. Boarding houses are authorized for the accommodation of girls whose parents live at a distance from the city.

### DIOCESAN TRAINING INSTITUTION.

An institution for the training of teachers for elementary girls' and infants' national schools in the Norwich Diocese was founded in 1853, in a building on St. George's Plain. This building was, subsequent to the passing of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, considerably enlarged, so as to meet the increased demand for teachers, but the Government Inspector reports that "the buildings are poor and not well situated, and the internal arrangements not altogether satisfactory, but about one-half of the sleeping accommodation is very good." The following is the report contained in the Education Blue Book for 1881-82:—

**PRACTISING SCHOOLS.**—None belonging to the college, but there are three town schools within half a mile (at present under the same management as the training college) in which the students practise. I visited these schools, and cannot say that I found any one of them in all respects suitable, or satisfactory for their purpose.

**STAFF.**—Principal (Rev. T. Archbold), lady superintendent, and three certificated governesses, with the occasional attendance of a drawing and a music master. Drill taught by a sergeant. Needle-work is taken by the lady superintendent, criticism by the principal, method by one of the governesses. Cookery: There is no provision for teaching it.

**PLACE OF COLLEGE IN ORDER OF MARKS** (Christmas, 1880), 11th; (1881), 7th.

#### ACCOMMODATION for 58.

**STUDENTS** in residents, first year, 30; second year, 26; of whom two have not been pupil teachers. Two have left within the year, one from failing eyesight.

Received into training since the foundation of the college, 608; of whom 366 are known to be now engaged in elementary schools. (Reckoning from 1864 only.)

**SALARY** (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, £53 10s. No difficulty was experienced in finding places for them.

**TERMS OF ADMISSION**, £3 for the first class Queen's scholars, £5 for second class.

**HOURS OF STUDY**, 7½ five days in week, 3½ Saturdays.

The NORWICH CITY SCHOOLS TRUSTS, which carry on the work of elementary education begun in the city in the last century, have under their management the Boys' Model School, in Prince's Street, which has accommodation for 368, and is well attended. The school has recently been made to meet the wants of parents who desire a superior elementary education for their lads, and are prepared to pay a higher rate of fee than is generally demanded in the city. This school has been spoken of in the highest terms in successive inspectors' reports to the Educational Department. The Girls' Model School, in St. Andrew's Street, with accommodation for 330, has also been converted by the trustees into a higher elementary school. The trustees also manage the Girls' and Infant Schools, which are held in new buildings in St. Michael Coslany. Each of these schools has accommodation for 228 pupils.

#### NORWICH SCHOOL BOARD.

The School Board for the City of Norwich was formed in 1871. It consists of thirteen members. Its officers are a treasurer, clerk, assistant clerk, architect, chief attendance and industrial schools officer, and four school attendance officers. The offices are in Castle Chambers, Opie Street. When the Board began its work, there was accommodation in the city for some 6,000 children in elementary schools under voluntary management. It has built schools in Crook's Place (four departments), with accommodation for 1,121 children, to be increased by 168 places; Heigham Street (three departments), with accommodation for 570 children; Philadelphia (infants), with accommodation for 150 children; Quay Side (for girls and infants); and has taken over the old Lancastrian school for boys, giving a total accommodation in the group for 731 children; St. Augustine's (three departments), with accommodation for

1,320 children; Surrey Road (three departments), with accommodation for 600 children; Nelson Street, Heigham (four departments), with accommodation for 1,309 children; Horn's Lane (two departments), with accommodation for 484 children; and has taken over from voluntary managers New Catton mixed school, for 125 children; Old Meeting Boys' School, for 285 children; Prospect Row, for 154 infants; Silver Road, mixed and infants, with accommodation for 284 children; Sun Lane, 140 infants; Thorpe Hamlet (three departments), with accommodation for 505 children; and St. Paul's mixed school, with accommodation for 224; thus having under its management schools with accommodation for 7,988 children. The capital needed for the building of the schools has been borrowed of the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and is repayable by one hundred half-yearly instalments. In addition to elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, the Board now provides elementary cookery instruction at three centres. A summary of the Board's operations, with list of officials and teachers, is issued annually.

Other public elementary schools in the city are St. Stephen's (two departments), with accommodation for 405 children; St. Peter Mancroft, for 150 boys—a partially endowed school; St. Giles (two departments), with accommodation for 295 children; St. Philip (three departments), with accommodation for 435 children; Heigham St. Bartholomew (three departments), with accommodation for 558 children; Lakenham (three departments), with accommodation for 581 children; St. Peter per Mountergate, mixed, with accommodation for 175 children; the Octagon (two departments), with accommodation for 297 children; St. Martin at Palace, mixed, for 121 children; St. Saviour, for 183 infants; St. James (two departments), with accommodation for 285 children; St. John de Sepulchre, mixed, for 234 children; Earlham, mixed, for 98 children; and Eaton, mixed, for 88 children; Ten Bell Lane (three departments, Roman Catholic), with accommodation for 209 children. Carrow Works schools (three departments) are under Government inspection, but are not available to the public: they have accommodation for 575 children, are most efficient, and have a cookery class in connection therewith.

The Roman Catholic mixed school, in St. John Maddermarket, also efficient, but not receiving Government grant, has accommodation for 188 children. There is total accommodation thus available for the public, sufficing for the efficient education of 14,187 children.

Norman's School, in Cowgate Street, for the elementary education and apprenticing of descendants of the founder, provides accommodation for 84 children. The Presbyterian Boys' School, in connection with the Octagon Chapel, is also an endowed school. It is now being transformed into a school for the higher elementary education of 126 boys, a goodly proportion of whom are on the foundation.

### MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

The Triennial Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival, held in St. Andrew's Hall every third year (the next Festival to be held in 1884), is under the management of a large committee of noblemen and gentlemen, with a sub-committee taking the more arduous part of the work. The purpose of the Festival is to add to the funds of the city and county Charities. The committee maintain the chorus of about 200 voices, and give an occasional concert in the interval from one Festival to the other. Secretary, Mr. C. R. Gilman. Treasurer, Mr. P. E. Hansell. Conductor, Mr. Randegger. Trainer of the Chorus, Mr. Horace Hill, Mus. Doc., Camb. Organist, Mr. E. Bunnett, Mus. Doc., Camb.

Music is studied and concerts are given twice a year by the Norwich "Gate House" Choir, which usually includes in its programme minor classical works with pianoforte accompaniment, a number of unaccompanied part songs, songs by members of the choir, and a selection of classical music performed by three or four of the leading instrumentalists of the day. Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. G. Barclay. Assistant Secretary, Mr. H. Youngman. Conductor, Mr. H. Kingston Rudd.

The Norfolk and Norwich Musical Union, a society having similar aims to the "Gate House" Choir, at its concerts alternate sacred and secular works of the great composers, and have given for the first time in the city various masses, operas, and cantatas, with full orchestral

accompaniment—an orchestral band forming part of the society. Its concerts are held in St. Andrew's Hall. Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. N. Berry. Conductor, Dr. Edward Bennett.

The Prince's Street Musical Society, which meets in the Prince's Street Lecture Hall, is of recent foundation. Conductor, Mr. H. Kingston Rudd.

The Norfolk and Norwich Philharmonic Society, the oldest of the amateur societies in the city, founded in the year 1841, was some five years ago re-organised, and with the new life began to make a vigorous appearance before the public. Its two annual concerts of instrumental music—overtures, symphonies, and other compositions from the great masters—are given in Mr. Noverre's Assembly Room. Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. W. B. Noverre. Conductor, Dr. Horace Hill.

On the new organ in St. Andrew's Hall being handed over to the care of the Corporation, Dr. Edward Bennett was appointed Organist to the Corporation, and in that capacity he gives organ recitals on Saturday afternoons, and on the first Thursday evening in each month, from September to June.

### MUSIC IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The teaching of vocal music is now a part of the programme of the School Board, and the tonic sol-fa system is that generally adopted. The teachers meet one night in each week for the study of vocal music. The Tonic Sol-fa system, the most commonly taught in elementary schools in all parts of the kingdom, had its origin in Norwich, where John Curwen, then a young Congregational minister, afterwards the zealous propagandist of "Music for the People," first became acquainted with it. The method—which he first saw taught in an infant school in the year 1840, in St. George's Colegate, and which, as the results of practice during many years, he modified and supplemented to adapt the system for practical use in all descriptions of music—even then had "more of true science and less of technicality than any other method taught in England."

The history of this system, which bids fair to become that universally adopted for giving elementary instruction

in vocal music, was thus briefly stated by Miss Glover. She was the daughter of a Norwich clergyman, who began her self-devoted labours in her 28th year, after having been musically educated by Dr. Beckwith, the Cathedral organist and choir-master. She continued those labours till John Curwen's zeal had begun to bear much fruit, and died in 1867, at Malvern, at the ripe age of 82 years, ten years after she had seen the result of her methods of teaching illustrated by a choir of 3,000 children, in the presence of 30,000 people in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Miss Glover, in a circular issued in 1844, said:—

“About the year 1812, one of my sisters endeavoured to qualify a young Sunday Schoolmaster for uniting in psalmody, by playing a tune to him repeatedly on the pianoforte, while he endeavoured to imitate with his voice the sounds thus prompted. It occurred to me that if I pasted letters over the keys of the pianoforte, and then expressed the tune in letters corresponding with those placed over the keys in the order in which they were to be touched, the youth might teach himself without occupying my sister's time. I believe the idea of lettering the pianoforte was suggested by the sight of a plan devised by a person of the name of Ruyter, which fell under my observation about the period to which I allude. Ruyter formed a notation consisting of two or three alphabets in different type, which he applied in succession to the whole compass of the pianoforte, without any regard to analogy between the octaves. I selected for my purpose the last twelve letters from the alphabet, and attached them to the twelve semitones contained within an octave; these I expressed underneath a line, and the replicates in a higher octave above this line; which series of 24 semitones sufficed for the melody of a psalm, and was purely a pitch-note notation. I thought the experiment succeeded, but ere long I was dissatisfied with the representation of a tune solely by the barbarous terms I had given to the notes, O, P, Q, &c., and thought it would be an advantage to the singer if I placed beneath these pitch-notes the initials of the *moveable* syllables of the scale used in *genuine* solmisation, thus enabling the pupil to sol-fa the tune. My sister told me that when she used my notation she looked only at the last described letters, viz., the scale-notes; this observation led me in time to discard the pitch-notes, except when they were wanted to designate the pitch of the key-note, or the pitch of a scale-note at the beginning of a line; this literal notation, thus became essentially a sol-fa notation of music. I have lately discovered that the principle of it curiously accords with that adopted by Lyng-lun, when the Emperor Hoang-ty directed him to reduce music to a system.

“The proficiency made by my first pupil was not of a brilliant description, yet on the whole it encouraged me to proceed; besides which, the increasing interest I felt in the theory of music, while viewing it disengaged from the mystery thrown around it by sharps

and flats, rendered the consideration of the subject fascinating to me. My second essay in the practice of the new notation was with three little girls belonging to the City Charity School; but while the system was in its infancy, I found difficulty in obtaining leave to occupy the time of children who attended school, with my experiments; some persons thought that the attempt to teach music by a notation of letters was chimerical; on the other hand, some thought that a plan to teach music scientifically to children in a Charity School was dangerous. The best patronage I met with in early days was from the Rector of Pakefield, in Suffolk [the Rev. Francis Cunningham], who not only suffered me to instruct his school on this system, but liberally printed for my use a hundred copies of a set of psalm-tunes in the new notation. At another time I obtained some pupils in the Norwich Workhouse, and as opportunities occurred, made experiments elsewhere. In the mean time I had been endeavouring to improve the system. I formed a little pasteboard ladder containing three octaves of pitch-notes, with a sliding major-scale on one side, and a sliding minor-scale on the other, which aided me in teaching beginners their intervals; but the machine was sometimes out of order, and when I wanted to express modulation I was obliged to sacrifice the time of a tune, while slipping the scales from one pitch-note to another; these inconveniences led to the construction of the 'Table of Tune,' which contains twelve columns of scale-notes, arranged in the order of the keys in Kollman's 'Circle of Modulation.' The 'Table of Tune' enabled me to trace changes of key on the same principle, I conceive, as that on which Guido's mutations were managed. Experience also taught me that it would be difficult to render the cultivation of the new notation sufficiently general to make it practicable permanently in any school, unless I employed it as an introduction to the usual notation by points. Some of my best pupils had proved deserters; having shewn a degree of musical talent, they were thought worthy of tuition by instructors who taught them the old notation; but in such a way as to make no use of their previous acquaintance with musical signs. The pupils concluded, I believe, that the old and new notation were totally at variance; and very naturally regarded the literal notation as *baby-ish* and *unlady-like* in comparison with that used by their teachers.

"The system has now been established, in some stage or another of its existence, nearly twenty years, in a Girls' School situated on the confines of the two parishes of St. George's and St. Clement's in Norwich. During the last five years it has likewise been in operation in the Diocesan Central Girls' and Central Boys' Schools, and it has been adopted in other schools also, in this city. Ladies who have interested themselves in the promotion of Congregational Singing have cultivated the system here with much success. By degrees it has been introduced into various counties in England, chiefly through the instrumentality of schoolmasters who have acquired it in Norwich, or by patrons and patronesses of schools whose efforts have been aided by girls educated in a Norwich school."

## SOCIETIES & CLUBS.

There are numerous societies for the development of thrifty habits in the citizens. The Freemasons have several lodges in active operation, and a club house with every convenience in St. Giles' Street; the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows has several lodges, with a large accumulated capital; the Norfolk and Norwich Unity of Oddfellows also has lodges; the Ancient Order of Foresters, with its related society, the Shepherds, has numerous courts; the Temperance people have their tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites; and there are other societies represented in a like manner. The Building Societies include the Norfolk and Norwich Temperance and General Permanent, which makes loans on a new system; the Norwich and East of England Permanent Mutual Benefit; the Norwich District Provident Permanent; and four on the Starr-Bowkett system. A Co-operative Society supplies food, coal, and clothing; a Penny Savings Bank, at the Victoria Hall, supplements the work of the Norwich Savings' Bank and the Post Office; and there are Savings Banks or Clubs in connection with some of the elementary schools.

The political education of the citizens is the work of various ward associations. The Liberals have their "Three Hundred" to manage the affairs of the party, and a Junior Liberal Association; the Conservatives a Central Association. A Parliamentary Debating Society, with its party divisions analogous to those existing in the House of Commons, meets once a week through the winter months.

The amusement of the citizens is the care of the Norfolk County Cricket Club, who play on the Cricket Ground at Lakenham; the Norwich District Cricket Club, playing on the Newmarket Road Cricket Ground, and other cricket clubs; the Norwich Wanderers' and other Football Clubs; bicycle and tricycle clubs, and rowing Clubs.

The Norwich Steam Laundry and Bath Company (Limited) has extensive works and bathing accommodation on the banks of the Back River, near to the church of St. Bartholomew, Heigham. The laundry is fitted with the newest washing, drying, and finishing machinery. The

provision of a swimming bath 75 feet long by 25 feet wide, and instruction in swimming, have led to the cultivation of the art by young people of both sexes. The company also provides row-boats for use on the river.

## WATER SUPPLY & LIGHTING.

On the same part of the river Wensum is the pumping station of the City of Norwich Water Works Company. Here there are powerful engines by which the water is pumped from the river into the extensive settling reservoirs and filtering beds. These have lately been largely increased. The water is of excellent quality before it is pumped to the distributing station at New Lakenham. Here are magnificent storage reservoirs built underground, and from these the water is distributed by force of gravity. The supply of water is constant, and abundant provision is made for a large supply in case of fire occurring in any part of the city. The company, whose manager is Mr. John Ayris, C.E., has recently built handsome business offices in Surrey Street.

The lighting of the city is undertaken by the British Gas-Light Company (Limited), which has two large works for the manufacture and supply of gas. A small part of the city has been lighted with electricity, and application has been made by the Town Council for powers to light certain areas by Corporation works, or by contractors on behalf of the council.

Communication between distant parts of the city is now excellently provided for by omnibuses running from the Market Place, and worked by a Limited Company.

## NORWICH UNION.

Provision for the poor of the city was made by a Court of Guardians to the year 1863, when, by a new Act of Parliament the city was formed into a Poor Law Union divided into districts, each of which elects representatives to sit on the Board of Guardians. The city is for poor-law administrative purposes now in all respects under the operation of the Acts which govern the same department of public work throughout the kingdom. There are between

10,000 and 11,000 separate assessments, the gross estimated rental of the several occupations exceeding £300,000, and the ratable value over £260,000. Of this ratable value more than £30,000 is found in North Heigham, more than £25,000 in South Heigham, over £20,000 in St. Peter Mancroft, more than £16,000 in Lakenham, over £15,000 in St. Stephen's, and more than £14,000 in Thorpe Hamlet. There are only six assessments of £1,000 and upwards, but the total ratable value of these assessments exceeds £17,000; twenty-one assessments of from £500 to £1,000, total ratable value over £12,000; 273 assessments of £100 to £500, total ratable value over £40,000; 7131 assessments under £100, total ratable value exceeding £131,000; and more than 15,300 tenements the rates of which are compounded for by the owners, who receive either 20 per cent. or 33½ per cent. deductions. ("The Sanitary rates are made from the Poor Rate, land being assessed at one-fourth of £90 per cent., cottages and dwellings where the ratable value according to the Poor's Rate is between £9 and £6, at four-fifths of such ratable value; where the ratable value according to the Poor's Rate is £6 and under, at one-half of such ratable value, the owners in the last-mentioned case to pay whether occupied or not; where the ratable value is above £9, ten per cent. only is deducted.") The rates are collected by a staff of paid officials, and are made every half-year; that known as the Poor Rate providing for the maintenance of the poor with all the civil charges which have from time to time been appointed to be collected with the rate, the cost of conducting the Lunatic Asylum and other departments of work falling to the Town Council, and known as the Borough Rate, and the cost of public elementary education and its incidents. This rate is, at the option of the rate-payer, payable in instalments. A separate half-yearly rate is made by the Town Council as the Sanitary authority, and this is also collected by the officials above named. In the year 1882 the rates levied by the Board of Guardians were 4/- in the pound, producing £46,099; and by the Sanitary Authority 4/6 in the pound, producing £47,947 6s. 9d. The cost of pauperism in 1863-64 per head, on the then population of 76,000, was 8s. 9½d., with 4,354

paupers; in 1880, with a population of 85,700, it was 5s.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d., with 2,146 paupers, the lowest point yet reached.

A new Workhouse was built, at a cost of £29,000, in the year 1858, and opened early in 1860. That sum has since been paid off by half-yearly instalments. In 1864 a house near the Prince of Wales' Road, which had for some time been used as a Boys' Home, was bought, and has since been conducted by the Board of Guardians. There was for many years also a Girls' Home near the Dolphin Inn, Heigham, but this has been discontinued and a separate building erected in the Workhouse grounds as a training place for girls. The Workhouse is a large block of buildings on high ground in North Heigham, with a wing for men and one for women, and an administrative block with dining room in the centre. The boys' and girls' departments are in the rear of this block, each with a separate exercise ground, which can be reached without communication with the other parts of the building. A hospital is provided in the grounds. A chapel is situate immediately over the dining-room. There is a bakery and a shoemaker's shop connected with the Workhouse, and in these the boys work. Considerable improvement was a few years ago made in the appearance of the exercise yards for men and women by the laying them out as gardens. Some of the boys are taught instrumental music, and a band being thus formed the unwonted sounds of music are not infrequently heard proceeding from the Workhouse. Several of the lads thus trained are now serving as bandsmen in cavalry regiments which have from time to time been stationed in the city. The average daily number of inmates in the year 1880-81 was 543; the average weekly cost per head for in-maintenance, 3s.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.; average weekly cost per head for total expenditure, 4s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The staff includes a master and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Wolveridge), assistant master and assistant matron, girls' industrial trainer, and teachers in the schools.

The Boys' Home, in the year 1880-81, had an average of 31, costing per head for in-maintenance 3s. 4d., on all expenditure 7s. 7d. During many years the lads from this home used to go into the city during the day to work as errand boys, messengers, &c., but this is now prohibited,

and unfortunately there is no provision made for their instruction in useful occupations. There is a master and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Smith), with a staff of assistants.

Out-door relief is granted by a committee of the Board of Guardians sitting at the Board's Offices in Bridge Street, where also is an oakum shop wherein the labour test is applied, and the rate collectors' offices. This building is a part of the old workhouse, into which the Blackfriars' monastic buildings were converted.

The staff of the Board of Guardians includes a clerk (Mr. John Cross), four relieving officers, and a superintendent of the oakum shop; a surveyor, seven rate collectors, and school fees enquiry officer; a chaplain, a medical officer attending the workhouse, district medical officers, and a vaccination officer.

## NORWICH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The City Lunatic Asylum is one of the costly additions to public property made by this generation. Previous to the year 1863 the Court of Guardians maintained the lunatic paupers in an asylum just beyond St. Augustine's Gates. The buildings were altogether out of character with those which modern ideas held to be required for the successful treatment of the insane, but they served their purpose, and restoration to health was not infrequent. The Commissioners in Lunacy, however, reported again and again that the asylum was unhealthy, and unfit for its purpose. Their demand that more and better provision should be made continued to be repeated year by year, after the care of the pauper lunatics had been transferred to the Town Council under the Lunatic Asylums' Act of 1853. Sharp and long was the contest, but after a few years the Council showed the first signs of yielding, when an order to build was received from the Secretary of State. An area of fifty acres in 1867 was bought for £2,000. It is situated at Hellesdon, having a good slope towards the Wensum, and with roads on either side, and at a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the city. This beginning was succeeded by an attempt to amalgamate the interests of Norwich, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmund's,

but the attempt failed on the non-agreement as to the proper site for an asylum. Some years passed, the Commissioners in Lunacy persistently reporting, and the Council on various pleas maintaining their opposition. At length, in the summer of 1876, the work was begun, plans, by Mr. R. M. Phipson, F.I.B.A., of Surrey Street, Norwich, having been adopted, and the foundations were put in. In 1877 contracts for the buildings were taken, and by May 3rd, 1880, the work was so far completed that the asylum was handed over to the Council. The cost up to that date had been £62,545—an advance of some £10,000 on the projected outlay when the building was begun. Subsequently it was found necessary to spend some £1,400 additional, and there is every probability of a yet larger expenditure before the Asylum shall be as well fitted for its purpose as the Council desires. A Committee of the Council, with Mr. W. H. Dakin as Chairman, and Dr. Eade as Vice-Chairman, directs the management of the institution. The Resident Medical Officer, Dr. Harris, and his wife, who have held their responsible positions since June, 1873, do their duty excellently, having a staff of twenty-nine officers and work-people under them. The result of the cordial working of Committee and Superintending Officers is seen in a considerable reduction of the average cost per head per week; for, whereas in the year 1876 that average was 12s. 7½d., it now amounts to 9s. 9½d. only—a weekly cost only slightly in excess of the average cost of the maintenance in all the pauper lunatic asylums in the kingdom.

The block of buildings faces the Upper Hellesdon Road. In the centre is the administrative block, with master's residence on the right, committee and medical rooms with dispensary on the left. By wide corridors communication is had with the several working parts of the building. In the back part of the administrative block are store rooms, with rooms for the housekeeper, the steward, and servants, kitchen, bread and cheese stores, &c. The kitchen gives direct on to the dining hall—an excellently lighted room, of one storey only, in which divine service is held on Sundays and Wednesdays. Right and left from the dining hall are the wards, for males on one side, and for females on the other, with their day rooms; these are two-storey buildings. The infirmary wards lie nearest to the dining room; beyond these are the wards for acute cases, and at right angles to this pile of buildings are the wards for chronic cases of lunacy. The Asylum is

built to receive 300 patients, but its accommodation will hardly reach that amount. The large area on which the Asylum is built is being brought under cultivation. Already the grounds in front of the building are laid out, while those in the rear extending to the Lower Hellesdon Road are fitted to grow vegetables for the supply of the Asylum. There is thus excellent provision for the healthful employment of the patients. A wide walk has been carried round the boundaries of the estate, and a plantation of trees will in the course of a few years effectually shelter the grounds.

From time to time musical and other entertainments are got up by the medical superintendent, with the best results as regards the health of the patients.

## NORWICH CEMETERY.

The small, crowded churchyards appertaining to the old parish churches within the city were closed, and a new general cemetery provided, in 1856, by the Town Council acting as a Burials Board. Of the area then purchased the greater part was laid out, and two mortuary chapels, in the early English style, were built, the total cost being £7,000. Within the last few years two successive additions have been made to the area on the north side, so that now the whole tract of land lying between Earlham and Dereham Roads, immediately beyond the residential portion of the city, is under the control of the Burials Board. A goodly portion lying next the Earlham Road has as yet not been laid out for burials. In the portion first enclosed walks were provided, dividing into regular blocks the area set apart for the Church of England, and that opposite set apart for all other denominations of Christians. The additions made subsequently to the first-named section of the Cemetery have been laid out with an eye to effect, so that when trees and shrubs arrive at maturity, the Cemetery will present quite an ornamental character. One of the more recent divisions is set apart as a burial place for the military who may from time to time be stationed in the city. In the centre of this area is a striking monument. John Bell, the well-known Norfolk sculptor previously mentioned, modelled in terra-cotta, and Doulton, of Lambeth, executed a capital female figure representing "The Spirit of the Army." This figure bears a laurel wreath on its helmet, which is further adorned with the intertwined rose, shamrock, and thistle, a cross on the

gorget, and a lion's head on the sword sheath. The figure stands on a pedestal eight feet square, and the whole monument reaches a height of fourteen feet. The ceremony of unveiling was performed with military honours on October 17th, 1878. The following inscription commemorates the event :—

“This monument is erected by subscription in memory of soldiers who die while stationed at Norwich, as a token of regard and respect towards the defenders of the country. October 17th, 1878.”

The pedestal carries on its front the inscription “In Memory of the Brave ;” “Death is swallowed up in Victory ;” and texts characteristic and descriptive of the Christian warfare are emblazoned on the remaining sides of the monument. The names of the soldiers whose mortal remains are deposited in the area, are borne on the squared sides of the Portland stone pedestal. The modelling of the handsome terra-cotta figure was Mr. Bell's gift to his native county.

A handsome mortuary chapel has recently been built for the separate use of Roman Catholics. The Jews have their mortuary chapel and burial ground in that part of the Cemetery area which lies nearest the Workhouse.

### THE ROSARY.

At the opposite side of the city, in Thorpe Hamlet, is the Rosary Cemetery, an area of about eight acres, beautifully laid out. This was founded in the year 1819 for the special use of Nonconformists, who up to that time had buried their dead in small burial grounds adjoining a few of their places of worship—the Old Meeting House, the Octagon, and Gildencroft. The Rosary, one of the earliest of Nonconformist cemeteries, has long been famous as one of the most beautiful.

### MOUSEHOLD HEATH.

At a short distance from Thorpe Hamlet, and approached from the city by way of Bishop Bridge, and a narrow road bounding the Cavalry Barracks, is a large tract of heath known as Mousehold—probably a corruption from a word Mocheholt, which carries the imagination back to the days

when a great wood here sheltered Norwich on its north side. Though there are now no trees on that portion which is yet open to the citizens, the records of Kett's Rebellion tell us of oaks then standing, one of which was named the Reformation Oak. The great common has been sadly diminished in modern times under various Enclosure Acts, so that portions of it which formerly were favourite meeting places for the youth of Norwich in their pursuit of healthful amusement, are now private property, from off which the citizens are warned under the threat of summons for trespass. A portion of the area so enclosed is now rented as a rifle ground for the use of the military and volunteers. Yet another portion to the north has been planted with firs, and is also private property. The portion yet remaining open has for many years been opened up for gravel and brick earth. The inhabitants of Pockthorpe have received a small acknowledgment from the persons thus removing the soil, and have recently claimed to have rights of common over the whole area. The Dean and Chapter have lately transferred what rights they claimed to possess to the Corporation, who have taken powers by Act of Parliament to maintain the Heath for public uses. The question of ownership will soon be settled. The Corporation title as derived from the Dean and Chapter goes back to a grant in 1101 from the Crown "to Herbert, Bishop of Norwich, and the monks of the Holy Trinity, and their successors for ever, with all its appurtenances, *soc* and *sac*." Mr. M. Knights, in an interesting pamphlet on "Mousehold Heath," points out that Bishop Herbert exercised his rights by building successively St. Leonard's Priory, on the hill overlooking the city, now familiarly known as Kett's Castle; St. Michael's Chapel; and the Leper House of St. Mary Magdalén, the ruins of which, including a fine Norman doorway, stand at the entrance of the lane which leads from Sprowston Road, near the Prince of Denmark Inn, to Mousehold. Later on, when public feeling against the Jews was strong, and there was a story of their having crucified a tanner's apprentice named William, the monks built on Mousehold a chapel dedicated to St. William in the Wood, to which dignity the tanner's apprentice was raised. The Priors of Norwich, whose successors were the

Dean and Chapter, entered into possession by agreement with William de Raleigh, bishop in 1236, of that part of "Thorpe Wood covered with Oaks" which lay nearest to the Bishop's Bridge, the Prior taking one-third part of the Heath, and one-half of Plumstead Wood, with free warren in the third part of the Heath, and power to enclose and cultivate it. The Priors of Norwich henceforth derived revenue from the sale of timber and underwood, and exercised full manorial rights, including the holding of coroners' inquests, farming out the authority to dig for sand and burn lime. Records show that the citizens had free access to the heath, especially for wrestling and shooting.

### MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The chief use of Household Heath to this day is connected with military science, for within its ample borders the cavalry exercise and are trained. On a portion of the old Heath too, near the Plumstead Road, are probably to be built the barracks which are to serve as the Dépôt for the Norfolk Regiment. The CAVALRY BARRACKS, at the foot of Household Heath, and overlooking the river, were built in the year 1791, but have recently been considerably enlarged by the erection of an additional storey on one of the blocks, and by the provision of new quarters for married soldiers, new hospital, schools, &c. The area, which includes a parade ground, is about ten acres in extent.

Opposite the Cavalry Barracks, on "the Hospital Meadow," is a large, round brick tower, which from the fact of its having been built as a prison for the cathedral precincts, is known as the Dungeon Tower.

The Infantry Militia of the county are no longer known as the East and West Norfolk Regiments respectively, but as the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Norfolk Regiment. The head-quarters of the West Norfolk Militia have been hitherto a commodious building and enclosed area near the top of Surrey Street, and that of the East Norfolk Militia is in Yarmouth. As battalions of the Norfolk Regiment, they are, for the purposes of training, henceforth to meet in Norwich, where, as we have already mentioned, is to be the dépôt of the Regiment.

The City of Norwich Rifle Volunteers—a well-drilled body of citizens—will, it is anticipated, also be allied with the Norfolk Regiment. Its head-quarters are at the Drill Hall, in the Chapel Field, and its drill ground a large enclosed area on Unthank's Road.

The Artillery Volunteers form a company, with its head-quarters near the Guildhall. It will probably hereafter be allied with the Brigade whose depôt is to be at Great Yarmouth.

### THE CITY BRIDGES.

The River Wensum, which runs through Norwich, is so narrow a stream that the bridges which cross it are only remarkable in proportion to their antiquity. The one most worthy notice is

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, at the foot of the Gas House Hill, and so named from having belonged to and being connected with the episcopal palace as early as 1249. In 1275 the prior had a license to erect a gate-house on it. This bridge is supposed to have been rebuilt in 1295. Over the centre arch, on the south side, are the city arms, rudely sculptured. On the inside of the widest arch are some stone carvings of old grotesque heads. This bridge is one of the greatest attractions to antiquarian visitors which the city affords, and is a favourite subject with local artists.

WHITEFRIARS BRIDGE, near St. Martin's at Palace Plain, is first mentioned about 1290, when, during a violent flood, it is said to have been overflowed. It was originally a wooden fabric, which in the time of Kett's rebellion was destroyed by the Earl of Warwick, to prevent the rebels crossing the water. In 1591 it was rebuilt of stone, with one large arch. In 1835, in consequence of its dilapidated condition, it underwent a thorough repair.

FYE BRIDGE (St. Clement's) anciently written Fyve Bridge, being the fifth bridge erected in the city, was a timber bridge till the time of Henry IV., when the first stone bridge upon the river was built here. Falling into decay, it was rebuilt in 1573, and then consisted of two arches. This structure was removed in 1829, when the present cast-iron bridge was erected. Not far from this



BISHOP'S BRIDGE.

bridge is Cook Row, near which was the Cook or Cucke stool, the common punishment of troublesome scolds. The old court book, under date 1562, has the following entry respecting an ancient dame: "to ride in a cart, with a paper in her hand, and tynkled with a basin, and so at one o'clock, to be had to the cokying stool, and ducked in the water." And in 1597, "Margaret Grove, a common skould, to be carried with a basin rung before her, to the cucke stool at Fye Bridge, and there to be three times ducked." Brewers and bakers also often had to atone for their transgressions at the cucke stool.

BLACKFRIARS' BRIDGE owes its name to its vicinity to the ancient convent of that name (now St. Andrew's Hall).

It was built of timber in the reign of Henry V., and rebuilt of the same material in the time of Edward IV. In the year 1586 the first stone bridge was erected, and in 1783 it was rebuilt with Portland stone. It consists of one arch 44 feet in span, with an iron balustrade on each side.

ST. MICHAEL'S COSLANY BRIDGE was also originally a wooden erection. It was rebuilt of stone in 1521, and reconstructed of cast-iron in 1804. From the source of the Wensum, this is the first bridge of ancient foundation.

The FOUNDRY BRIDGE, at the foot of Prince of Wales' Road, was built by a company, the first stone being laid August 6th, 1810. It is formed of sections of cast-iron work, resting on stone piers. Until the railway era it was a toll-bridge; and there was then but small traffic over it. With the advent of railways and the erection of the station on the marsh at the foot of the bridge, first as that of the Norwich and Yarmouth line, and subsequently as that of the Eastern Counties Railway to Cambridge, Peterborough, and London, there arose a need for more accommodation, and an attempt was made to provide it by re-constructing the bridge with wider roadways. The bridge, however, continues, to this day, to be a great hindrance to the immense amount of traffic between the city and the railway station; and the Town Council having acquired parliamentary powers to build a new bridge, have resolved to undertake the work forthwith, the Great Eastern Railway Company meeting half the cost of the bridge and its approaches to the limit of £6,000.

To give communication between Heigham and the parts of the city on the other side of the river Wensum—a district known as Philadelphia—the Town Council took parliamentary powers to erect a bridge across the Back River. When, however, the new line of railway from Fakenham was projected, the promoters offered to build a new iron bridge across the river so as to open a thoroughfare from St. Benedict's Gate to St. Martin's at Oak—the only means of communication then being by the New Mill Yard, which was barred by a toll gate. The offer was accepted, and Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, and Barnards contracted with the Railway Company to erect an iron bridge of large span, and having but little rise at its crown. This ST. MARTIN'S

BRIDGE is one of the handsomest in the city, and meets a public want.

CARROW BRIDGE, which gives communication between Thorpe Hamlet and King Street, is yet a toll-bridge. It was built simultaneously with Foundry Bridge.

### AN OLD CITY WALL

Formerly encompassed Norwich. A few portions of this wall yet remain, but much has been taken down within the last twenty years. This fortification was commenced in 1294, and finished in 1320. The battlements in 1377 numbered 1630. There were originally twelve gates. On each side of the river in King Street are the remains of the Boom towers, between which was formerly placed the old beam or boom which hung across the river, and was intended to stop vessels till they had paid the tolls. Not



BOOM TOWERS.

far distant from these, upon the Butter Hills, near Bracondale, is a tower called the GOVERNOR'S OR BOTELER'S TOWER; it is supposed to have been the residence of the military governor during the time of siege, as it commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. In the time of the plague it was used as a hospital for the infected. During a thunder storm on July 7th, 1833, it was struck by lightning, and nearly the whole of its interior was destroyed.

Of the ancient Gate Houses of Norwich, some were "strictly military and defensive, others, though possessing some warlike features and attributes, abounded with architectural and sculptural enrichments. Both were designed and appropriated for the residences or houses of warders, keepers, porters, and other officers, whose duty it was to guard and secure the doors and gates in times of tumult and warfare, and to prevent the passage of improper persons in times of peace." The gate houses were completed in the year 1342, and warlike machinery was then given by Richard Spynk, a citizen, for the profit and defence of the city and adjacent country. This same citizen was the builder of the gate house on Bishop's Bridge, and of the Boom towers; in short, he was the one citizen of that day who acted up to the volunteer motto, "Defence, not Defiance;" for when no man answered to his challenge to finish all the towers in the same manner as he had done, he undertook the work and "performed it by God's grace." Richard Spynk and his heirs male were, as a civic return for the work, to be free from all civic duties and civic payments. Our view of Bishop's Bridge, as it was in the last century, shows one of the gate houses. Fortunately for those who like to recall in imagination those old days, drawings of the gate houses yet existing in the year 1720, were made by John Kirkpatrick, an antiquary, and in 1786 by John Carter, also an enthusiastic antiquary, and other memorials of the gate houses were subsequently taken. Kirkpatrick's drawings are now available to the public in a handsome volume—the drawings engraved in 1864 by Henry Ninham, a Norwich artist—published by Messrs. Jarrold and Sons. The last of the city gate houses were taken down in the year 1808. The names of the gate

houses are yet preserved in the names of portions of certain streets, though strangers are doubtless puzzled to distinguish where that part of the city "outside the gates" begins.

## RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Great Eastern Railway Company has two stations in the city. That at Thorpe, where are extensive shops for the repair of engines, carriages, &c., and where is conducted all the parcels and the outward goods traffic, was built in 1844 to serve as the terminus for the Norwich and Yarmouth Railway. With the increase of traffic which followed the opening of the railway to Brandon, simultaneously with the opening of the Eastern Counties line from Ely to London, the station was enlarged, but as there are now so many more lines served from it, and the traffic has grown to an enormous degree, the company has purchased a large area adjoining the present station, and extending to the Foundry Bridge Road. Here the company proposes to erect a new station worthy of its position in the city, and adapted for the better transaction of public business.

Victoria Station, near St. Stephen's Gates, was originally the music saloon of public pleasure gardens, when as yet Norwich was in spirit as well as in the letter the capital of the eastern counties. When the Eastern Union Railway opened up a second line of communication with London, the sometime pleasure gardens were converted to railway uses, and little alteration and addition was required to fit the music saloon as a station. At the time of the amalgamation of the Eastern Counties and Eastern Union Railway Companies into one company, under the title "The Great Eastern Railway Company," endeavours were made to reduce the cost of management by the closing of Victoria Station. The citizens with the owners and occupiers in St. Stephen's, however, refused to assent to this proposal on any condition. Since then the company has utilized the area for its coal traffic, and all the inward heavy goods traffic is managed from the Victoria Station. The Company has also at great cost constructed a junction line from Trowse to the upper level, which runs into Victoria Station, and as the city has extended most rapidly in the district

best served by this station, there is now little prospect of its being closed.

The Eastern and Midlands Railway Company has erected a handsome terminal station at the back of the Mills, Heigham, with easy access from St. Martin's by the new bridge already mentioned, and from the city by Barn Road. Here the Company has acquired a large area on which are sidings for coal and cattle traffic, and buildings for the transaction of its goods traffic.

## TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

Norwich, unlike most towns in a purely agricultural district, has always been more or less devoted to trade and manufactures. The chief occupation of its artisans for many generations was weaving. Norwich crapes, camlets, and bombazines were famous all over England. Many circumstances have combined to remove the centre of textile manufactures to other counties, and fashion has of late years done much to ruin the few departments which yet found a home in the city. Weaving is, in fact, now only a ghost of its former self in Norwich. Fillover shawls, which were formerly much worn, and for which Norwich had the highest reputation, are out of fashion ; and the beautiful articles for which Messrs. Clabburn, Sons, and Crisp, of Pitt Street, were famous, are not now in demand. Messrs. Clabburn and Co., Messrs. Willett and Nephew, of Pottergate Street, and Messrs. Bolingbroke, of Colegate Street, continue to meet the limited demand for such goods. Crape is yet made in large quantities by Messrs. Grout and Co., and by the Norwich Crape Company. Mohair goods are manufactured by Messrs. J. Park and Sons, St. James' Factory—this branch of the textile manufacture doing the only really brisk trade.

The large increase in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes which has taken place in the city during the past few years, undoubtedly renders this now the staple trade of Norwich, and has aided much in providing employment for the population. During the same period much has been done, by the introduction of machinery, to improve the character of the employment, and add enormously to the

producing power of the factories where it is adopted. One of the largest establishments in this branch of the local industries is that of Messrs. Howlett and White, on St. George's Plain. Their productions reach many thousands of pairs per week, and are distributed not only throughout Great Britain, but in all the principal colonies, South America, and other distant parts of the world. An inspection of the costly machinery at their factory shows at once that the firm is fully aware that it is only by adopting the latest improvements that the trade can be kept in the city, and Norwich enabled to keep abreast of other places more favourably situated for the expansion of commerce. Messrs. Howlett and White are also large makers of machine bands, harness leather, and other kindred productions. Messrs. Willis and Southall, in the Upper Market, fully maintain the old reputation of the first house to open up a large shoe trade at home and abroad. Messrs. Haldinstein and Sons, of Queen Street, also do a very large export business; and there are many other firms which employ large numbers of persons of both sexes, for the most part at their own homes, to meet the unceasing demand for boots and shoes.

The manufacture of clothing has, within the last few years, been largely developed in Norwich, and a trade opened up with all parts of the world. Messrs. F. Harmer and Co., Messrs. Hotblack, Messrs. Chamberlin, Sons, and Co., and Mr. E. Skoyles are the chief manufacturers.

Though coals and iron have to be imported into Norwich, there has within this century been established a large trade in iron-work. Agricultural machinery was the demand first met, and this department continues to be active. Messrs. Holmes and Sons, of Prospect Works, Castle Hill, Messrs. Riches and Watts, of Duke's Palace Works, and Messrs. Sturgess and Towlson, of St. Miles, have a high reputation for certain descriptions of farm machinery, including machinery for drainage. Both Messrs. Holmes and Sons and Messrs. Riches and Watts do a large export trade.

A later development of the iron manufacture is seen at Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, and Barnards', the Norfolk Iron Works. These works occupy an area of about two acres,

having an extensive river and street frontage, situated in the parish of St. Michael at Coslany. The buildings are principally three and four stories high, and the staple trade which is carried on upon these premises, and for which this firm is noted, is the manufacture of galvanized wire netting, of which they are the inventors and original manufacturers. Of late years they have entered extensively into the stove trade, and their "Slow Combustion," or "Parson's Grate," is now known throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom. In conjunction with these grates (the designs of which are very tasteful, and adapted to the present age) they manufacture carved wood chimney pieces of a suitable nature, some of them highly elaborate. They have extensive show rooms in Queen Victoria Street, London, as well as on The Walk, Norwich. At the works also are made kitchen ranges, garden furniture, fencing, hurdles, &c., the firm holding large contracts for the War Office and the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, to supply ranges, grates, &c. The ornamental wrought-iron work of this firm is celebrated far and wide. The gates which are fixed at the entrance to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Park at Sandringham were made by this firm, from designs by the late Mr. Thomas Jeckyll, and exhibited at the Exhibition of 1862, where they were awarded a prize medal. Many important works of a similar nature have since been carried out, notably, amongst others, the gates and railing for the Argentine Republic at Buenos Ayres; the Holland Memorial Screen at Kensington; the Gates at the Vienna Exhibition, which were sold to the Austrian Government for their Museum at Vienna as samples of wrought-iron work of the nineteenth century; and the Pavilion, before referred to, which was exhibited first at Philadelphia in 1876, and again at Paris in 1878, at both of which exhibitions it obtained high awards. Duplicate portions of this Pavilion have been purchased by the South Kensington authorities for their museum. The restoration of ancient iron work is also a feature of this firm's industry, and a large screen and gates have recently been restored for Earl Denbigh, and erected at his seat at Newnham Paddox.

The Rose Lane Iron Works—Messrs. Boulton and Paul—in addition to the manufacture of wire netting on an

enormous scale, iron fencing, iron hurdles, and other articles in demand by agriculturists, have a high reputation for conservatories and various horticultural and garden appliances, and for poultry houses and the fittings required for the successful working of the poultry farm. The manufacture of stoves and ranges is the speciality of Mr. E. G. Reeve, Duke Street; many other firms are general founders.

Norwich Carriages are now widely known at home and abroad, for excellence combined with economy. This branch of trade has been wonderfully developed by Mr. Thorn, of St. Giles' Gates; Messrs. Jolly and Sons, of St. Stephen's Gates; Messrs. Howes, of Chapel Field; and Mr. W. H. Howes and Mr. Morris, Prince of Wales' Road.

The Carrow Works of Messrs. J. and J. Colman are the most famous of Norwich manufacturing establishments, the goods sent out being known all over the civilized world. The works occupy an area of many acres in extent, lying between the lower part of King Street and the river, and having direct communication with the Great Eastern Railway. Here are manufactured mustard, starch, blue, flour, corn flour, and paper. All the packages of metal and wood are made and ornamented on the works, which are thus complete in every particular. The firm provides breakfast and dinner for as many of the men, boys, and girls as care to avail themselves of excellent and cheap cookery, instruction in this branch of domestic economy being one of the most noteworthy features of the splendid elementary schools Messrs. J. and J. Colman maintain for the education of the children of men employed at the Carrow Works. Reading and recreation rooms are also provided, and the workpeople are housed in well-built cottages erected in that part of the city where the works are situated.

The Norwich Vinegar Works and distillery of Messrs. Hills and Underwood, situated in the Prince of Wales' Road and close to Thorpe station, are by far the largest of the kind in East Anglia, and were established in 1762, when a small manufactory for vinegar was erected on a part of the site now occupied by the present extensive range of buildings: the business has gradually increased

until it has reached its present proportions: it includes the distillation and rectifying of gin, a branch scarcely less important than the manufacture of vinegar. British cordials and liqueurs are also manufactured here; the demand for these articles in foreign countries and the colonies is rapidly increasing, and thousands of casks of vinegar and gin are annually exported by this firm. The purity of the vinegar manufactured here is undoubted; at the Great Exhibition of 1851 Messrs. Hills and Underwood received the only prize medal awarded for vinegar, and within the last few years they have introduced several modern and important improvements in their works, which have elicited testimonials from the most eminent chemists of the day: the size and number of the vats remind visitors of those seen in the great breweries in the metropolis. The vinegar brewery and distillery form a handsome block of buildings, the whole including yards and store-houses, covering an area of several acres. The proprietors also carry on an extensive trade in wine and all kinds of spirits; their house in London (as well as that in Norwich), the centre from which their large trade in the western, midland, and southern counties is carried on, comprises extensive vaults stored with thousands of dozens of choice wines, and large stocks are also kept in the bonded warehouses in London, Yarmouth, and Norwich, and in the Scotch and Irish whisky districts.

Amongst the extensive Breweries in Norwich, which is becoming famed for the quantity and quality of ales brewed in it, the foremost is that of Messrs. Bullard and Sons; indeed, they now boast of the largest plant in the eastern counties. Those visiting this establishment will find all the latest improvements in machinery, and the most modern requisites for producing the various beers which have procured for this firm a well-merited reputation. The premises are very extensive, covering several acres. The great characteristic of the whole establishment appears to be a careful regard to cleanliness.

Among other branches of manufacture may be mentioned biscuits at the Albion Works, King Street, by Mr. R. A. Cooper; ales by Messrs. Morgans and Co., Messrs. Steward, Patteson, and Finch, and Messrs.

Youngs, Crawshay, and Youngs; mineral waters by Mr. A. J. Caley, Messrs. Morgans and Co., Messrs. Steward, Patteson and Co., Messrs. Hunt and Son, and Mr. Foster Moore; mustard and biscuits by Messrs. Skipper and Withers; brushes and paper bags by Messrs. S. D. Page and Sons; furniture by Messrs. Trevor, Page, and Co., Messrs. Robertson and Sons, and Messrs. John Crowe and Sons.

Banking conveniences are provided by Messrs. Gurneys, Birkbecks, Barclay, and Buxton, who have branches in various towns in the county; by Messrs. Lacons, Youells, and Co.; by the National Provincial Bank of England; by the Provincial Banking Corporation; by the Norwich Savings' Bank, and by many branches of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Life Insurance business is done by the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society (head offices, Surrey Street), the North British and Mercantile (Norwich office, the Cathedral Close), and the Commercial Union (Norwich office, London Street). Fire Insurance by the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society (head office, Surrey Street), the North British and Mercantile, and the Commercial Union. The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, and the General Hail Storm Insurance Society have their head offices in St. Giles' Street. Most of the life and fire insurance offices in the kingdom are represented in the city by agents. A Home and Foreign Investment and Agency Company (Limited), founded in the city in 1872, has its offices in Opie Street.

The carrying trade with the seaports is divided between railways and the shipping interest. This last maintains steam communication with Great Yarmouth by the river Yare; and lighters are also freely used for the conveyance of goods and coal.

Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, of London and Exchange Streets, with a London publishing house in Paternoster Buildings, have for many years been educational publishers as well as general publishers and printers. Their works in Little London Street are complete in every department, including printing, stereotyping, lithographing and chromo lithographing, bookbinding, &c. Other firms

engaged in printing and lithographic work are Messrs. Fletcher and Son, Messrs. S. D. Page and Sons, and Messrs. Pentney and Co.

Norwich has one daily newspaper, *The Eastern Daily Press*—Liberal in its politics; from the same office issue *The Norfolk News* and *Eastern Weekly Press*—weeklies and Liberal. *The Norwich Mercury*—Liberal and agricultural—is issued twice a week; and from the same office, *The People's Weekly Journal*, with several localized editions—all Independent, and being *news* papers rather than political journals. *The Norfolk Chronicle*, Conservative, has a weekly issue; and a supplementary paper, *The Norfolk Mail*, is published in the middle of the week. *The Norwich Argus* is also a Conservative weekly. *Day-light*—satirical and critical.

## SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The city is well sewered, about £164,000 having been spent since the year 1867 in the construction of intercepting sewers and a pumping station, in addition to large sums previously raised on loan for drainage works. The sewage runs to Trowse, where it is pumped to the level of the surface, and thence forced to the high grounds between Bixley and Whitlingham. At the latter place the city has a goodly area of land laid out for irrigation, and on this the sewage is utilized.

Within a short time, a large sum has also been spent in the widening and improving of London Street, and on the wood paving of the main thoroughfares. The Artizans Dwellings Act has also been put in force for the improvement of a small district in the parish of St. Paul. The total amount of debt due on these several works undertaken by the Sanitary Authority was, on March 24th, 1881, £194,241 13s. 4d. The sanitary condition of the city is satisfactory. There are now twelve persons to the acre. Deaths from zymotic diseases are very few. Under the provisions of a recent local Act, there is a notification of all cases of contagious or infectious diseases which may exist in the city. The Medical Officer of Health, who

makes an annual report to the Town Council, is Mr. T. W. Crosse. During the last five years the death-rate has been as follows: In 1878, 25.08; 1879, 21.73; 1880, 21.73; 1881, 19.25; 1882, 20.6; and the birth-rate: In 1878, 33.63; 1879, 33.41; 1880, 33.86; 1881, 33.59; 1882, 33.9.

## LAKENHAM AND CAISTER.

The road to these villages lies to the right from Ber Street Gates, past the Water Works enclosure and reservoirs. LAKENHAM is a favourite walk of the Norwich citizens, chiefly on account of the picturesque appearance of its Church, and of the extensive view which may be obtained from the hill on which it is built. After successively crossing the Yare and the Taes, which here unite to form one stream, a journey of a couple of miles brings the visitor to CAISTER, one of the principal stations at the time this country was held by the Romans. The figure of the *Camp* may still be traced, and its ruins are of great antiquarian interest. Including the fosse and rampart—the breadth of which varies from thirty to forty-eight yards—the entire extent of ground taken up amounts to nearly thirty-five acres: another Roman station at Tasburgh, on a promontory higher up the stream, had an area of about twenty-four acres. On the western side, which was washed by the Taüs or Taes, formerly stood the water gate, with a round tower, where vessels used to unload. A large number of Roman coins have been dug up in the Camp, and other relics of the occupation have been discovered. The Church and many of the houses in the village are constructed of materials taken from the rampart. The Roman bricks which are seen at the south-west corner of the church, and at the two corners of the chancel, are sixteen inches and a half long by a foot broad, and one inch and a half in thickness.

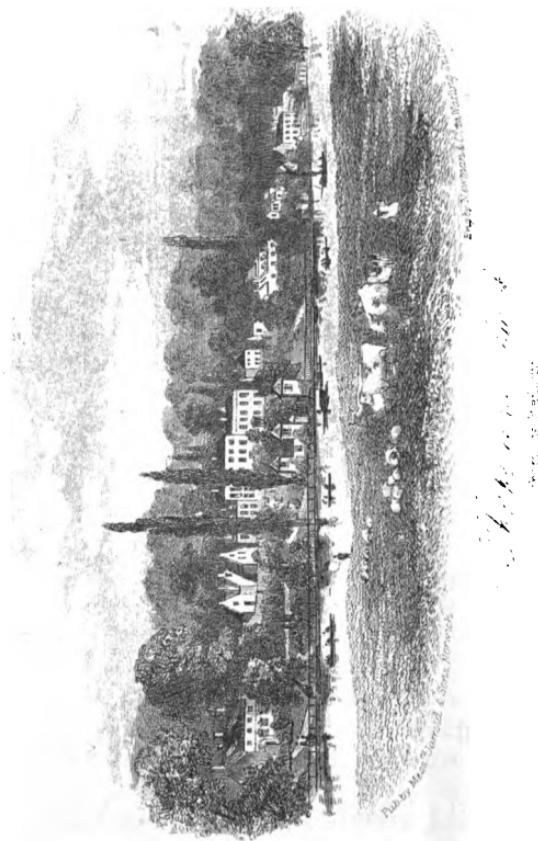
## TROWSE.

A pleasant suburb of the city, which covers the slope of the hill extending from Ber Street Gates to the city

boundary at Trowse, is known as Bracondale, a corruption of the name Bracken-dell. From the top of the hill there is a yet more rapid descent to Carrow, the road passing by the foot of the old city wall and by one of its few remaining defensive towers, known as Boteler's Tower, from having been in the possession of a member of the family. On the right of the road leading from Bracondale to Trowse are beautiful grounds, the property of J. J. Colman, Esq., M.P. Here is a small oratory built of stone-work, which was, till 1804, part of the remains of the dormitory of the Cathedral Priory. At the foot of the hill, during a period of nearly forty years, the roadway crossed the line of railway. The increase of traffic having made this continual closing of the thoroughfare a great cause of hindrance to the public, various plans were devised for remedying the evil. The Great Eastern Railway Company at length acquired powers to close the road, on their building a viaduct over the line. This has been done, and the public have thereby been much benefited. The new viaduct, at the further end, gives on to one of the two bridges which cross the stream here—the first forming the city boundary at this point. Trowse Hall, now in ruins, was formerly the country seat of the priors of Norwich, and the residence of King Edward III. and Queen Phillipa during their visit to the city. The ancient Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, stands upon an unenclosed meadow near the road. There is also a Congregational Church here, and a School Board has the direction of elementary education.

Just beyond the Congregational Church is the entrance to Crown Point and Whitlingham. A splendid mansion, as yet uncompleted, stands on the high ground. It was begun by Sir R. J. Harvey, Bart., M.P. Since the property has been in the ownership of Messrs. J. & J. Colman, the landscape gardener has done much to add to the charm of the most beautiful spot in the neighbourhood of the city. The range of hills, which extend to Whitlingham, is clothed with wood. On the last hill of the range are to be seen the ruins of Whitlingham Church, dilapidated soon after 1630. The nave and tower are still standing, almost covered with ivy.





Plan of New Orleans & Environs, 1850.

## THORPE.

THORPE is seen on the opposite side of the Yare, also charmingly situated on the slopes of a succession of hills, which bound the Yare Valley on the north. It is approached from Norwich by rail to Whitlingham Station, by water, or by road—(omnibuses run between the Market Place and Thorpe Gardens every half hour). Thorpe Hamlet—that part of the city which extends from Foundry Bridge towards Thorpe—is, as we have said, now a popular well-laid-out suburb. Thorpe may also be reached by the high road to the right from Bishop Bridge. Nearly opposite this bridge, at the foot of the hill, is LOLLARDS' PIT, the place where "heretics" were disposed of by the old-fashioned process of fire and stake. Thomas Bilney, to whom is attributed the conversion of Bishop Latimer, was burnt here. Handsome country houses, in beautifully laid-out grounds, line the road to Thorpe. The OLD HALL, the name by which the manor-house is now known, stands at the entrance to the village. It was formerly the country seat of the bishops: adjoining are the remains of a chapel, now used as a coach-house and stable. The old village Church, a picturesque Gothic building, has been superseded by a new church, erected by the side of the old building. Thorpe was once noted for its annual regatta. At that part of the village most distant from Norwich, stands the COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, erected in 1814, and after some years considerably enlarged. The increase of the number of lunatics in the county, led, some five years ago, to the erection of another asylum, at a little distance from the first, on higher ground. Both buildings are under the superintendence of Dr. Hills.

## CATTON AND SPROWSTON.

The road to these villages, situate on the north-east side of the city, is by way of Magdalen Street. CATTON is reached by the road on the left from Magdalen Gates. It is a pleasant village, with elegant mansions and extensive pleasure grounds. It was formerly the country retreat of the wealthy manufacturers of Norwich. CATTON HOUSE

stands in a spacious and tastefully ornamented park. The church is dedicated to ST. MARGARET, and has recently undergone extensive internal alterations; its ivy-covered tower has a very pleasing effect.

The road on the right from Magdalen Gates brings the visitor to SPROWSTON, a neat village. The HALL, which was erected in 1559, has been modernized. The ancient church, dedicated to ST. MARGARET, contains several monuments to the Corbet family, one of whom (Miles Corbet) sat as Judge at the trial of King Charles I.

## THE NORFOLK BROADS,

Though not in the immediate vicinity of the city, are so attractive to the Norwich citizens that they cannot well be passed over in silence.

More than twenty of these Broads are situated in the Bure Valley. They are of all sizes, from about 500 acres to 12: the most noted are Hickling, Barton, Wroxham, Hoveton, Ranworth, and Walsham. In and about these waters the botanist may find plants, the naturalist birds and insects seldom to be met with elsewhere, and the angler may hope for pike, perch, bream, &c., such as can be equalled in but few other parts of England. The visitor desirous of a near acquaintance with these Broads, will find the most valuable handbook to be that written by Mr. G. Christopher Davies, "The Norfolk Broads," published by Messrs. Jarrold and Sons.

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## ADDENDUM.

The MOUSEHOLD HEATH dispute was ended on June 7th, 1883, by the judgment of Mr. Justice Chitty, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, given in the suit of The Mayor and Corporation of Norwich *v.* Brown and other Inhabitants of Pockthorpe. His lordship declared "that Household Heath is vested in the Corporation for an estate of fee simple, subject to certain leases, and that the Heath is waste of the manor of Pockthorpe, and is subject only to leases and to the ancient rights of common of the tenants of the manor."

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